

MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL



VOLUME 3
No. 2



OCTOBER
1942

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All correspondence concerning
the material appearing in the
MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL
THE EDITOR,

Macdonald College, P.Q.

Subscription rates — 50c per year

should be addressed to

SHALL WE RATION BEEF?

There appears to be a difference of opinion developing over the beef situation. The problem has already become the subject of controversy in the public press. Some support present price ceilings and in doing so believe that production will be sufficient when exports are curtailed, even without recourse to rationing. Others insist that the export market should be maintained for future need. This controversy is not helping the consumer or the producer.

Our potential capacity to produce beef is sufficient to meet our requirements, but expansion of the industry requires time. Price is one of the important limiting factors in any expansion programme. If this is so, should the price be what the consumer is willing to pay, the producer wants, or should it be the price which will bring forth the supply we need?

Beef consumption follows closely the purchasing power of the consumer. With present ceiling prices the supply has proved inadequate. It is always difficult to secure increased quantities of any commodity without an increased price. It is contended by some that the present scarcity is but a temporary condition, but temporary conditions have a way of influencing future results. Would it not, therefore, be beneficial to establish a more or less permanent policy of production for all animals and animal products we require in this emergency? Such a policy need not upset our whole price ceiling structure, but it must be specific so that every farmer can plan a programme well in advance.

War means change; shifting from one farm product to another is possible, but it is also costly in time and money. This also requires some guarantee against loss, which is further support for a more permanent production policy.

We have enormous quantities of feed available. They should be utilized to the full in providing products so badly needed at present. Obviously, nothing should be done to make the feeding or production of livestock more expensive or difficult.

For a long time we have struggled to secure an export market for the comparatively small surplus of beef produced in Canada. The price for this small export surplus has set the domestic price. Now, higher export prices are not being allowed to influence the domestic price. The time may soon come when this market will be badly needed and may not be available. Export markets cannot now be dropped and resumed at will. Quota arrangements do not permit this. Thus a long time policy forces us to consider whether this market should be retained or given up.

The question therefore is, are we willing to ensure expanded production of those products which we vitally need at home and for the fighting forces by increasing the price, or shall we maintain the present ceiling and resort to rationing?

At the present time there are certain indications of conflict between those anxious to ensure an expanded and satisfactory supply and those more concerned with maintaining the price ceiling. Whatever is decided, there is constant need of consultation and joint planning between those responsible for policy. Many of the failures in the present war may be attributed to the lack of such collaboration. This appears to be one case where joint consideration and planning would prove most fruitful.

HELP WANTED!

Ever since this Journal was started by the College staff as a part of their contribution to the war effort and as a service to the farmers of Eastern Canada, we have invited comment and criticism of our articles and notes. We have received a fair amount of comment, mostly favourable. This is, of course, gratifying to the editors, but it does not help us to improve the Journal or assist us in our ambition to make it brighter, more readable, more useful and more interesting to our readers.

Two or three farmers, however, have said that they would like to get more notes from real farmers regarding gadgets they had invented or used to make their work easier, about methods they had found useful in making their farming more effective, concerning something their club had done to make farm life more attractive, or just newsy notes about the sayings or doings of real farm people.

Now this is a feature that the editors would like to introduce into the Journal. In fact, they have done their best with the material that has come in. But to go any further

with it, we need the co-operation of our readers. Please remember that we are glad to get such notes and are glad to pay regular rates for such material as we can use. The editors are alert to secure articles and notes on timely topics of interest and value to the farmer, but, for this kind of thing, we need the help of the farmers themselves. Has anyone made a success of some new variety, some new piece of equipment, some new dodge in farming? If so, let us hear of it. Has your Agricultural Society carried out a successful programme of value to your district? Have you received enjoyment or benefit from some programme such as the Radio Forum? If so, write us about it. Better still, if you have some idea as to how it could be improved, do not keep it to yourself but tell our readers about it.

Then again, all our readers may not realize that our Question Box is open to all readers. If you have any questions to ask, send them in, and we will try to get them answered by the best authority available. By doing these things we can make the Journal more useful to you and more satisfactory to ourselves.

MARITIME NOTES

Dairy Products Lead

The Agricultural Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has revealed some interesting facts regarding the relative value of farm products in Nova Scotia. Dairy products proved the greatest source of revenue in Nova Scotia farms in 1941, totalling 27.7% of the total farm revenue. This was an increase of 3% over 1939.

Next to Dairy Products came "Forest Products sold off Farms" with 19.1% in 1941. This was 1.6% less than 1940, but .7% more than 1939.

In third place came Fruits with 16.7%. This was a decrease of 21% from 1939, due to the definite lower value of the apple crop.

Potatoes showed increase from \$530,000.00 in 1939 to \$708,000.00 in 1941. The position of potatoes has not changed, being 4.1%.

The small part which grains, seeds and hay take in the sale of farm products in Nova Scotia is shown by the fact that the percentage in 1941 was only 1.4%.

Live stock increased, going from 17.7% to 18.4%. The increase was in cattle and calves, and in poultry. Sheep, lambs and hogs decreased.

Eggs went up from \$532,000.00 to \$833,000.00, and wool from \$47,000.00 to \$106,000.00.

Total cash received from the sale of all farm products increased from \$12,941,000.00 in 1939 to \$17,136,000.00 in 1941 — a gain of 32.4%.

Strong Demand for Purebred Sheep

While Nova Scotia sheep breeders are supplying high quality purebreds to many new breeders, they have not been able to fill orders for all breeds. That is why J. W. Graham, Dominion Department of Agriculture livestock fieldman for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, is now buying a quantity of sheep in Ontario. Half of the carload will be 54 Oxfords, mostly shearling rams and breeders' special orders. The next largest group will be 32 Cheviots, mostly rams for ram club members. Eight Leicesters, eight Dorset Horn, four Southdown, three Hampshires, two Suffolks and two Shropshires make up the balance of the shipment.

Orders for rams through ram clubs and provincial policy for assistance to purebred breeders at September 15 totalled 105 Oxfords, 25 Shropshires, 20 Cheviots and 12 Leicesters. Private orders for Hampshires, Suffolks and Southdown bring the total list of rams required to date at close to 175 head. Farmers who wish to secure good purebred rams should ask their agricultural representative as soon as possible for details of assistance before the supply is all gone.

An Example of Good Farm Management

Percy A. H. Archibald, agricultural representative, Baddeck, N.S., reports that Murdock MacRae this year cut about forty-seven tons of hay, whereas two years ago he only cut twenty-seven tons. He has already cut a second crop of clover, which was about eighteen inches high and was an excellent crop. This is an illustration of what good farm management will do along with the proper use of fertilizer and lime.

CANADA at war REQUIRES WOOL



FROM ONE MILLION MORE SHEEP

Canadian farmers are being asked to undertake another important war task — the production of more wool to clothe our men in uniform and to fill essential civilian needs. Every Province in Canada is cooperating in a Dominion-wide effort to help farmers produce more wool. To assist in the programme, the Dominion Department of Agriculture is offering free freight on breeding ewes and loan of rams.

HOW WOOL PRODUCTION CAN BE INCREASED

Farmers can produce more wool by increasing flocks of sheep . . . by rearing sheep of higher wool-producing quality . . . by better care and management:

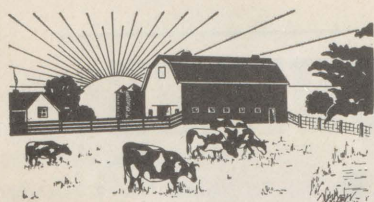
- Reserve for breeding** every useful ewe and ewe lamb;
- Select for breeding** only well-wooled rams and ewes;
- Provide** proper shelter, feed and salt.
- Treat** for internal and external parasites.
- Remember** — only well cared for sheep produce maximum yield of wool.

PLAN NOW FOR INCREASED WOOL PRODUCTION NEXT YEAR

For information and application for the Loan of Ram and Free Freight on Ewes for Breeding, as well as for details of the Sheep Policies of your Provincial Government, consult your nearest Provincial Agricultural Representative or Agronomer, or your local representative of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

1685

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AGRICULTURE

Articles on problems of the farm

Beef by J. E. Lattimer

It has been suggested that there is at present too much "beefing" about the beef business. With beef front page news and recently discussed in "The Saturday Night" and "Time" such a position may be well taken, more particularly as some discussions treat the subject rather flippantly. Perhaps it is as well in times of stress not to treat any subject too seriously. More objection may be taken to the fact that perhaps few of the writers on the subject ever had the task of playing butler to a beef animal or even realize the need for it.

Though some may still be blissfully ignorant of the producers' angle of the beef industry, all know from personal experience the great variation in degree of edibility of the so-called beef in the market. Recent regulations require classification of beef, whether baby beef, steer beef, or cow beef. These regulations show that various sources of beef supply are recognized.

The eunuchs of the bovine type, steers, display a general tendency to put on flesh. Steers for this reason furnish the highest grade of the meat called beef. The steer is, however, in most cases, a specialist providing only beef and hide. This is in contrast to the cow beef that may be simply a by-product of the dairy industry. This means that the steer must pay his way as a beef producer. Variation in prices sometimes prevents this from happening yet over long periods of time price must be enough to bring forth the required supply or resort must be had to substitutes.

BEEF PRODUCTION TREND

The present beef scarcity has been developing for twenty years. In 1931 the census enumerated over 400,000 fewer steers on farms in Canada than in 1921. This was a reduction of over a third in the 10 years. The 1941 figures are just being released. Six of the provinces report 29,000 more steers in 1941 than in 1931. For the whole country there will probably be a slight increase reported, for the past decade. This is probable, as marketings of steers numbered more in 1941 than in any year since 1922. The long time trend is clearly downward. Beef production received a terrific blow in the first post-war depression in 1921. That accounted for the decline in the twenties. The business was barely staggering to its feet in 1930 when another terrific wallop set it back for half a decade. In the later thirties interest slowly reawakened. This was due in part to increased demand and reduced supply. That trend

was quickened by the outbreak of the war, hence present scarcity.

It may be suggested that a problem that has been developing for 20 years, but makes its presence felt only now, is no very great problem. That is quite true. The beef scarcity is not now as alarming as some might suppose. Yet present conditions furnish the background for a real difficulty if care is not taken to prevent the problem from becoming more acute. This is the reason for this discussion.

DIFFERENT WAYS OF SECURING BEEF

The long time trend in Canada has been away from beef production. Beef has frequently been referred to as a pioneer crop. Certainly sparsely settled grazing countries produce and consume greater quantities of beef per person than densely populated countries.

There is one notable exception to this general rule. That is Britain, a densely populated country that persists in eating beef. True, much of her beef supply is imported from South America. Yet were Britain limited to the consumption of only the domestic supply the per capita consumption of beef would still be far above that of many areas of continental Europe that are famous for dairy products.

The explanation is that while grass and feed may produce both milk and meat in the same animal the proportions vary greatly among the various breeds. Hence there is a chance of expanding in one direction or the other. Some sections sacrifice milk for meat. Some do just the opposite. Canada has for some decades now expanded dairy products to a certain extent at the expense of beef. During the years from 1911 to 1931 the numbers of registered cattle of the three most numerous beef breeds doubled. During the same time the number of the three most numerous dairy breeds registered, became six times as great. As the dairy breeds increase in popularity dependence on cow beef increases. In 1922 marketings of cattle reached, in round numbers, 24,000 canners and cutters (the lowest grade of cows) and 264,000 steers. Twenty years later, 1941, the number of steers marketed was 322,000 and canners and cutters, 107,000. A Montreal journalist recently pointed out that the price of beef was reminiscent of the cow that jumped over the moon. While the objection might well be taken at the staleness of the story there is one point upon which he is quite correct, that is, in coupling beef with the cow, as dependence on cow beef locally is extreme as anyone may verify by examining the grades sold on the market.

INFLUENCE OF PRICE ON SUPPLY

The trend away from beef production and hence the greater dependence on cow beef, the by-product of the dairy industry, may reflect the fact that the public have in the past been unwilling to pay enough for beef to maintain supply. Beef production has been sometimes referred to as a "millionaire's hobby". There is recently some substantial evidence of this. Some of the millionaire hobby farmers in the vicinity of Montreal have established beef herds. Some that had dairy herds have switched to beef cattle. This illustrates a renewed interest in beef, but this development can scarcely be relied on to relieve the beef scarcity.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

For many years great endeavours were put forth to market the surplus cattle or beef in Canada at a profitable price. Both Britain and the United States were canvassed and courted to secure this aim. Records reveal repeated entry, and also egress, from each of these markets. Now lo and behold there is a scarcity in the domestic market. The entry and exit in these two markets could not have occurred without a lower price prevailing in Canada than that of the markets mentioned. In Shakespearean language, "Aye, there's the rub". Prices are not high or low in the matter of different countries as each of those mentioned are too far afield to commute for meals. Prices are high or low in comparison with what has been the usual price whatever that may have been. Beef prices in Canada whatever they may have been have certainly failed to maintain supply. Though it is impossible to commute for meals between countries, arrangements have been made for moving the cattle.

Since 1936 a quota arrangement has been in effect between Canada and the United States. This allows a certain quarterly quota of beef animals to enter the United States from Canada at a lower rate of duty than that generally applied. This trade agreement was, is now, and probably will be in the future (if it is preserved) of advantage to the Canadian beef producer. Just now the need for it perhaps does not appeal. But no steps should be taken to imperil the future of this agreement without careful consideration.

BELIEVE IT OR NOT

As already suggested the vagaries of the export of beef cattle trade, fluctuating as it has between Britain and the United States, were based on a lower price in Canada than in either of the other countries. Just now the important comparison of prices is between Canada and the United States. Canadian feeders have been used to providing beef cattle for 2 or 3 cents per pound or \$2.00 or \$3.00 per hundred live weight less than the price in the United States. What has become the custom is hard to interfere with. A recent enquiry of a farmer why the price ceiling on milk was 13 cents in Toronto and 12 cents in Montreal secured the following answer. "In the Montreal area we can produce milk cheaper than in the Toronto area because

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Official all-time world's record for milk production for cows of any breed was shattered Thursday, when Carnation Ormsby Madcap Fayne, a Holstein-Friesian on the Carnation Milk Farm near Seattle, Washington, achieved the figure of 41,943.4 "Capper," as she is known on the farm, in the 365 days of her record gave almost 21 tons of milk. Her daily average was 115 pounds or 55

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we always have". That seems to settle the question. Just now, however, the spread between Canadian and United States prices of beef is much wider than it has been recently. The Chicago price of good steers is \$15.50 and the Winnipeg price is \$9.50. Instead of the usual \$3.00, the difference now is about twice that amount. We will leave out of consideration the discount on Canadian funds which would make the margin more.

The difference is too great to last. Such a low price for cattle in Canada in comparison with the price prevailing in the United States may ease the situation in Canada for the moment. The wide difference is brought about by restricting exports. The restriction of exports may be necessary because of domestic requirements. The reason for lowering the price of the grass cattle now coming to market is to provide the necessary incentive to winter feeding. The logic of expecting Canadian cattle to be provided for about two-thirds the price of cattle in the United States is harder to come by. If this difference prevails for long, supply may be expected to be further curtailed, quality to decline, and dependence on cow beef and veal to increase.

The immediate position will be influenced by the abundance of feed available this season. The present crop has provided an unusual amount of both hay and feed grains. This will make certain considerable winter feeding of beef cattle. Looking farther ahead, the conditions may not be so reassuring. And in this particular product, the long time trends are important as the cattle cycle is not short.

SMALL CHANCE OF RESORT TO PORK

There is no chance of overcoming the difficulty by substituting pork. It has been reported that the present bacon contract faces a shortage of 60,000,000 pounds. The public has been requested to forego their usual amount of bacon for the next few weeks on this account. The coming contract is for 700,000,000 pounds. Providing this amount is not likely to leave sufficient surplus to allow any great change from beef to pork and bacon.

Suggestions

More beef is required. Nothing should be done to restrict supply. The question to be considered now is whether the price will bring forward the needed supply. It is doubtful if Canadian farmers will display much interest in expanding beef production if the present difference in prices between Canada and United States is maintained.

It has already been suggested that there would be no need for an embargo on exports if prices were the same in the two countries. Bringing prices of beef into line with one another in these two countries would be in line with the Atlantic Charter. Both countries now *want* beef. Freedom from this want might be experimented with in these two countries with such a long undefended frontier. The

agreement for getting rid of surplus cattle was secured only with difficulty. It should not be jeopardized unless we are satisfied that it will not be again needed. By all means we should try to avoid doing anything now that will make problems more severe in the post-war period. Must all improvement await on the post-war period? One is reminded of the Sunday School Teacher who sought to awaken the interest of the class by asking all who wished to go to heaven to put up their hands. One little fellow hesitated until nudged by his desk mate with the appeal "Come on, stick up your hand, you don't have to go *now*".

It is possible that we may have underestimated the intelligence of the bovine type of animals. Cattle are usually credited with more brawn than brain. Indeed the beef encountered suggests no lack of muscle. The placidity of these animals is most irritating to the motorist who not even slowing up for other quadrupeds, may be brought to a full stop by a herd of cattle. The truth is that a motor car is a poor weapon in combat with a cow. The complacency of the cow in this unequal contest stems from supreme confidence in ultimate triumph. Other evidence of wisdom is available. The cow refuses to put forth great effort unless adequately rewarded in the job of providing milk. A comparison of different areas found that the higher the price of milk the greater quantity provided per cow. Wise cows. Similarly the beef animal displays a great propensity to give less when the reward is unsatisfactory. This is done by coming to market immaturity. Immaturity, not in years but in lack of finish. This lowers the quality of the product.

Beef animals display a great propensity to seek out and supply the most attractive markets. The writer, visiting a farm near St. Andrews, on the east coast of Scotland, saw some Canadian steers (that revealed by their countenance Alberta breeding), being finished for market. The question as to how long this operation would take, received the reply that they would be kept at least three months in order to qualify for the bonus. This was in 1936 and at that time the taxpayer of Britain was assisting to keep food prices down and feeders feeding at the same time. Since the war dependence on the taxpayer for this purpose has increased in many countries and is not unknown in our own. Now Sir Jörn Orr suggests that this policy is justifiable for peace time as well as war time.

From whatever angle considered the beef business seems closely connected with bigger things. The subject suggests the experience of a client who ordered steak and found it so tough that the more he chewed it the bigger it got. The subject has not yet been exhausted. The cow will apparently always be with us. The beef she provides also wears well, that is, it goes a long way, not being of the quality that stimulates demand. The last word has not yet been said on the subject and there is just a chance that the writer may have an opportunity of resuming the discussion at a later date.

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"MIRACLE" FEEDS

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-it's good!*



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Ten Commandments of Agriculture

Dr. S. A. Knapp, one of the first extension workers in the United States Department of Agriculture, did his work so well that his influence is still marching on. Few men engaged in agricultural extension had a better understanding of the needs of southern agriculture and what must be done to make that industry more remunerative and create a better life, than Dr. Knapp. Following are his ten commandments of agriculture, very slightly condensed and rearranged with appropriate headings:

1. **Live at home**—Produce all the food and feed required for the men and animals on the farm.
2. **More livestock**—Increase the livestock . . . utilizing all the waste products and idle lands of the farm.
3. **More power**—Accomplish more work in a day by using more horsepower and better implements.
4. **Practice rotation**—Carry out a systematic crop rotation with a winter cover crop.
5. **Richer lands**—By securing high content of humus in the soil from the use of legumes, barnyard manure, farm refuse, commercial fertilizers.
6. **Pure-bred seed**—Use seed of the best variety, intelligently selected and carefully stored.
7. **Deep breaking**—Prepare a deep and thoroughly pulverized seed bed, well drained; break in fall to a depth of 8, 10, or 12 inches, reached gradually.

8. **Proper spacing**—Give rows and plants spacing suited to plant, soil, and climate.

9. **Good cultivation**—Use intensive tillage during the growing period of the crops.

10. **Keep records**—Keep an account of each farm product so as to know from which gain or loss arises.

British Farmers' Task in Wartime

Sixty years ago Britain produced from her own soil all the feeding stuffs she required for her live stock; but with the expansion of large-scale farming overseas, she absorbed more and more of the surplus from these lands, so that, while her arable acreage decreased, the numbers of her live stock steadily mounted. In 20 years after the Great War (1914-1918), British farming escaped ruin only by switching from arable production to live stock, especially milking, so that when the present war came the country was keeping increasingly large numbers of live stock on the basis of importing 6,000,000 tons of concentrates a year.

In her wartime agricultural policy, therefore, Britain had to rely on her own soil to grow not only extra food crops, such as wheat and potatoes, sugar beet and vegetables which were required for direct human consumption, so relieving the strain on shipping, but also practically the whole of the feeding stuffs for live stock, winter as well as summer.

New Interest in Beef Production

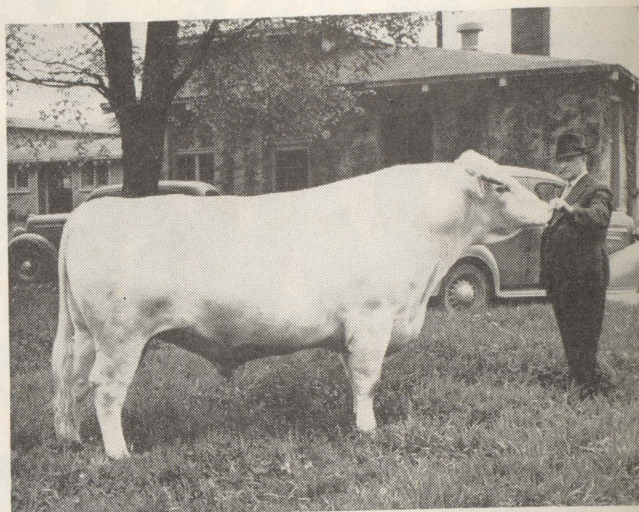
Sound Management Practices Essential to Success

by Prof. L. H. Hamilton

Beef production may be expected to increase in Eastern Canada if the demand continues unabated. A year ago, in these columns, some increase was predicted and farmers were advised to take advantage of prevailing prices. We did not anticipate the acute situation which has developed in so short a time. It has, however, arrived, and some solution is being sought. Those not familiar with the situation are seeking to attach some blame to the Government, or the farmer, or someone else. Those who have some contact with agriculture know and appreciate the tremendous effort and accomplishments which have occurred in all lines of agricultural production in spite of labor and equipment shortages.

In Quebec, beef production has occupied a position of relatively small importance for a period of years. This has been due in part to the excellent market for dairy products both at home and in the United States and also to the fact that our people are to a large extent dairy minded. For this reason beef farming has not been emphasized or expanded. In fact, the impression one gets when talking with many farmers is that anyone who has a poor farm has an ideal location for beef raising. Unfortunately, this is not true. Beef production, to be profitable, requires that first of all we be good farmers, and to be good farmers requires good land. It is also an all too prevalent idea that when we start beef raising we can sit back and let the cattle do the work. Recently a radio commentator gave a city man's idea on herd management; he said "All you have to do is provide a pasture for summer and hay for the winter." Sometimes I wonder if there are not quite a few city men farming. As a matter of fact, statistics reveal that many farmers manage their herds according to this formula. Many lack feed and funds to properly maintain their herds. They are not good feeders. They keep too many poorly fed, gaunt and poor-doing cattle instead of a smaller number of thrifty, well-fed and profitable cattle. They don't plan their operations to provide good pasture. Crops are rotated, if at all, on only two or three convenient fields easy to work. Most of the land remains in so called permanent pasture which has been permanent for so long without any treatment that it contains about as much herbage as the barnyard. Beef production does not thrive under those conditions, nor is it profitable to go to the other extreme and keep cattle in show condition throughout the year. It is not practical and should be avoided these days when every effort must be exercised to conserve both feed and labor.

It is therefore important for those who have already started beef, or who are contemplating a start, that they understand that, to be successful, one must farm intelligently and feed liberally.



A type of Shorthorn bull satisfactory for many districts in Eastern Canada.

Quebec beef is produced very largely on what might be classified as our mixed type of farm. The cows, for the most part, are milked. Pigs, sheep or poultry are kept as sidelines and very often some other cash crop such as potatoes or seed grain is produced for sale. This is the safest type of farming. It returns a revenue from many sources and throughout the year. It has one weakness, however, namely, with several enterprises too many people neglect or fail to develop any of them properly. In fact mixed farming is too often associated with poor farming. Thus we quite often find an otherwise good farmer raising his calves poorly or having trouble with his pigs, or we find good stock men neglecting to produce the right kind and amount of crops. It does not take a genius to do things well, yet we find great differences among farmers which are not always due to particular circumstances. For instance, how often have we seen well bred cattle become scrubby from lack of feed and attention, and how often we see poor pot-bellied skim milk calves when it is simply due to carelessness. What, then, constitutes the good feeder? This question has been asked many times and answered in many different ways. It was recently answered in a contemporary journal as follows: first, there must be an abundance of various feeds; secondly, one must have quality stock, preferably purebreds, whose ancestry has been bred up for generations into a type which readily responds to the care and attention given them. The feeder must have patience, untiring watchfulness over the seemingly insignificant details; punctuality and regularity of feeding. He must provide a comfortable shelter for his stock, well bedded with clean straw. He must furnish an ample supply

of feed containing the necessary ingredients of a complete ration. He does not stint nor is he wasteful, but provides the necessary quantity of feed for the most economical growth. He does not strive for bigness or excessive fat in his herd, but always manages to have his herd in a healthy, thrifty condition displaying that bloom which determines the real value of the herd as an income producing enterprise, and proclaims to his fellow stock men that the master of the herd is indeed a competent feeder.

Two Important Points

There are two important points in this answer which are worthy of special note, the first of which is feed. We must produce hay, grain and pasture in abundance and variety. Other things may be added but these are essential. With the government assisting in the purchase of feed and fertilizer, it is an excellent opportunity to enrich and clean our land and in doing so improve our stock. The second point is the quality of the stock and careful attention to details which is necessary. Well bred skim milk calves can be made to make satisfactory growth and be thrifty with proper care. Unprofitable cows, heifers or

steers should be marketed. It was pointed out recently that the good cattle are getting more and more into the hands of the good stockmen. This is probably true because many of those handling unprofitable cattle are finding more profitable work away from the farm. Many ways have been suggested for developing a good herd. Some good herds have been built from a single cow, others from a bull, but in all cases the farmer has had an objective. He has tried to achieve something and, in so doing, he has observed and studied his problem. Perhaps no set of rules would prove satisfactory. It takes initiative and sometimes a lot of courage and devotion to progress, but it can be done. In Quebec our beef industry can be expanded. We have many districts admirably suited, where the production of beef could be doubled by more intelligent operation. There are also many districts where, because of labor conditions or for other reasons, beef is being introduced. In making this change let us keep in mind that beef production is most profitable only when we become competent farmers and good feeders and that the profitableness of our stock will depend upon the type and breeding we employ.

Do Not Buy Fresh Cuts of Bacon or Ham During the Next Few Weeks

An appeal to the people of Canada not to buy pork, particularly fresh cuts of bacon or ham, during the next few weeks is made by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. The reason for this appeal is that Britain may continue to receive from Canada shipments of bacon and ham, so urgently required for military and civilian needs. The strain of war on the people of Britain makes nourishing food more important to them. Proper diets can be maintained by steady shipments of essential foods—and one of them is pork in the form of bacon and ham.

Until early in November at least, Canadians can make up their menus with cheese, beans, chicken, turkey, eggs, fish, fresh vegetables and cereals. They can also buy the following pork products which are not needed for export to Britain: pork tenderloin, head cheese, pigs' feet, pigs' knuckles, and pork sausage.

In Canada there is still plenty of a variety of nourishing foods, but it is different in Britain. There, luxury foods are unknown and most staple foods are rationed.

Do not buy fresh cuts of bacon or ham during the next few weeks in order to help Britain to continue to receive agreed-upon shipments.

U.S. FARM POLICY

"I think I know the American farmers, I know that they are as wholehearted in their patriotism as any other group. They have suffered from the constant fluctuation of farm prices — occasionally too high, more often too low. Nobody knows better than farmers the disastrous effects of war time inflationary booms and post war deflationary panics.

I have today suggested that the Congress make our

agricultural economy more stable. I have recommended that in addition to putting ceilings on all farm products now, we also place a definite floor under those prices for a period beginning now, continuing through the war, and for as long as necessary after the war. In this way we will be able to avoid the collapse of farm prices which happened after the last war. The farmer must be assured of a fair minimum price during the readjustment period which will follow the excessive world food demands which now prevail". — President Roosevelt, Labour Day Fireside Chat.

CLEAN UP THE GARDEN

Many of the insects which caused important crop losses in Canada this year spent last winter under trash in the garden, or on nearby weeds which were not cleared away last fall. Pests such as the tarnished plant bugs, cutworms, cabbage worms, squash bugs, corn borers and various kinds of caterpillars could have been reduced in numbers if plant remains of all kinds had been cleaned up in the gardens last autumn.

Many insects leave the plants on which they are feeding as soon as they begin to dry out, and either go onto other crops or settle down underneath trash or debris lying nearby. If the trash is picked up and burned as soon as harvest is completed many of these insects will be destroyed. Don't put this chore off until frost, for by that time most of the insects will have escaped to some more permanent refuge for the winter.

Now is the time to clean up the garden. Clean up and burn all useless plants. Keep weeds under control right until snow falls, even though the last crop has been taken off weeks before. Burn over nearby waste ground when grass and weeds are still dry. Cleaning up the garden will help more than any other way to reduce insect population next year.



CO-OPERATION AND MARKETING

A page of interest to members of farmers' co-operatives

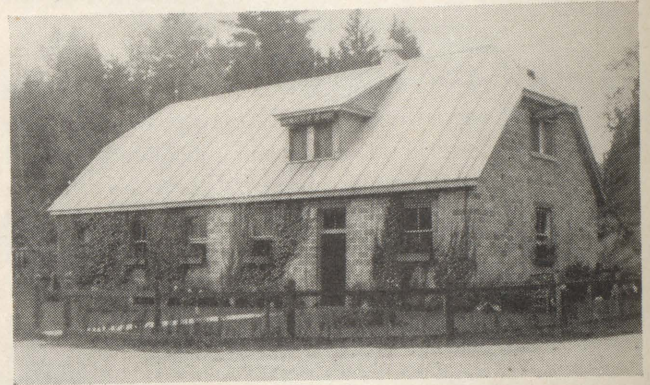
Charm and Efficiency Combine in a Co-op

In a recent trip up the Gatineau we came upon a picturesque stone building nestling in a curve of the hills by the river, near Farellton. Its vine-covered walls and well-tended grounds suggested the kind of care men give to their private dwellings. But a neat sign on the gable in the roof identified this as the home of the Gatineau Co-operative Creamery. Inside we got the same impression of orderliness. Machinery was polished bright. Walls and floors were clean. The place smelled sweet. If one wanted to applaud the virtues of co-operation, here was a good example.

But Jean Beauchamp, the buttermaker, was modest, "It is just as any creamery ought to be," he said. And the story we got from him was not spectacular. It could be duplicated many times — but it was creditable enough for all that.

This Gatineau Co-op was organized eight years ago. Agronomist J. E. Delaney of Hull did the organizational work. There are 160 shareholders, nearly all English-speaking, and the premises are clear of debt. The co-op has been paying dividends for four years.

200 patrons contribute to the total production of over 200,000 pounds of butter a year. Some milk a good many cows and earn cheques of \$300 or more a month from the creamery; others draw only \$30 a month. They are fortunate that there is no cheese factory near enough to offer



The Gatineau Co-operative Creamery, Farellton, Que. serious competition. They are glad of the 6c Government bonus on butter fat, but would prefer to be getting it directly from the consumer.

Asked about the grade of the butter produced, the buttermaker admitted that over the eight years, making 4,000 boxes a year, only 500 boxes had graded No. 2. Jean Beauchamp comes from Buckingham, took his training at St. Hyacinthe and four years ago attended the short course in co-operation at Macdonald College. We were not surprised to learn that he is the only buttermaker this creamery has had in eight years.

G. E. Pritchard is the Secretary-Manager of this fine co-operative, which so effectively combines beauty of setting with efficiency of operation.

PRO AND CON WITH THE CO-OPS

I think the Co-operative movement is a good thing, but it is too slow.

It is true, of course, that a highly financed capitalistic business may grow faster than a mutual help association owned by the people. In the former, accumulated profits can be put to work in providing facilities and a fine front. A speedy growth comes easy, whereas, the little society has to throw out roots in stony soil and grow slowly.

But who has paid in advance the bill for this speed?

And, of course, speed of growth is not the deciding factor in judging the goodness of a business. Speed is hardly a virtue if you are headed toward a ditch.

It would seem that there are better standards of judgment: How well does a business help in developing the people of the community, and in wider scope, of the region? How justly are the earnings that come from the economic process distributed? How well is local ownership defended? Ownership, first of all, of such private things

as home and farm and boat, and, second, ownership of the business through which these more private forms derive their value?

Are not these better than mere speed of growth? Do these not indicate better objectives for the people at large than that which inspires a few to make a lot of money?

If these rights of free men are strengthened and made fast in a generation who will say that the doing has been slow?

To go on building the peoples' societies takes a long-range vision. Without vision it has been said that a people will perish.

—Maritime Co-operator.

Of all pursuits from which profit accrues, nothing is superior to agriculture, nothing more productive, nothing more enjoyable, nothing more worthy of a free man.

Cicero.

MARKET COMMENTS

During the first three weeks of September there were no quotations for choice or good steers on the Montreal Market. During those three weeks the number of cattle killed under inspected slaughter throughout Canada was less than half the number in the corresponding weeks of the previous year. One reason for this is the splendid pasture and abundance of feed in the country generally. The good pasture naturally has a tendency to hold back some cattle from market. The amount of winter feed available enables feeders to take the pick of the market. Stockers have actually been selling for more than is being paid for slaughter stock. This unusual state of affairs accounts largely for the beef shortage.

Another unusual state of affairs has existed in the potato market. Quebec potatoes are quoted a trifle higher than either New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island stock. This is an unusual situation and may be purely a seasonal condition.

Hogs declined about 75 cents per hundred weight during the past month. The explanation offered is that a greater proportion of present slaughter is being used to fill the British bacon contract and that agreement does not permit as high prices as the domestic market has recently allowed.

The public have been asked to cut consumption of bacon and pork products for the next few weeks in order to ensure the filling of the bacon contract. A bonus of 25 cents per hundred weight of milk consumed in fluid form became effective September first.

Trend of Prices

	September 1941	August 1942	September 1942
	\$	\$	\$
LIVE STOCK:			
Steers, good, per cwt.....	9.15	10.13	—
Cows, good, per cwt.....	6.80	7.78	8.00
Cows, common, per cwt.....	5.03	6.45	6.32
Canners and cutters, per cwt.	3.95	5.38	5.42
Veal, good and choice,			
per cwt.	12.20	13.85	14.25
Veal, common, per cwt.....	8.95	12.37	12.62
Lambs, good, per cwt.....	11.40	11.92	11.50
Lambs, common, per cwt.....	9.40	9.92	9.50
Bacon, hogs, dressed B.1,			
per cwt.	14.80	16.25	156.0
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:			
Butter, per lb.....	0.34	0.35	0.35
Cheese, per lb.....	0.18	0.22	0.20
Eggs, grade A, large,			
per doz.	0.37	0.40	0.43
Chickens, live 5 lb. plus,			
per lb.	0.19½	0.21	0.22
Chickens, dressed, milk fed,			
A, per lb.....	0.30	0.30	0.30
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES:			
Apples, Quebec McIntosh,			
No. 1, per bushel.....	2.00-2.25	—	1.75-2.00
Potatoes, Quebec No. 1,			
per 75 lb. bag.....	0.90-1.00	1.20-2.25	1.25
FEEDS:			
Bran, per ton	23.50	29.00	29.00
Oil meal, per ton.....	(33%) 27.50	(38%) 44.00	(38%) 44.00

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ONLY a De Laval can give you De Laval year-after-year clean skimming, easy turning, long life and greatest yearly earning power, plus lowest cost per year of use. Regardless of size or price, only a De Laval Separator can give you De Laval quality and performance . . . and with the wide range of sizes and styles of De Laval Separators there is no reason why you should have less than the best.

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GET AT THE FACTS ABOUT CO-OPERATION

The recent establishment, in the United States, of a comprehensive bureau of information and education on all phases of the co-operative movement should be good news to co-operators everywhere.

The Co-operative Project, as it is called, has been set up under the W.P.A. with V. G. Tereshtenko, formerly professor in the Co-operative Institute in Prague, Czechoslovakia, as supervisor. The intention is to assemble and make available dependable information and statistics about co-operation in its various forms. An extensive survey of co-operatives in the United States has been undertaken. Abstracts of over 28,000 publications on co-operation have been prepared. Booklets have already been published on "Co-operative Dairying", "Co-operative Medicine", "Legal Phases of Co-operation", and "Co-operative Education".

Material is now being prepared on "Co-operative Housing", "Business Management of Co-operatives", "Taxation of Co-operatives", "Credit Co-operation", and "Co-operation and Labour".

Anyone interested may write The Co-operative Project, 63 Vesey Street, 9th Floor, New York City.



THE COLLEGE PAGE

News of the College — Staff, Students, Graduates

Go West, Young Man!

As you read this page 85% of our students are in Saskatchewan helping to harvest the record-breaking wheat crop.

Just as the session was getting under way a telegram came from the Minister of Labour, the Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, urging that our students be given leave of absence to help harvest Saskatchewan's wheat. The biggest crop in history was being threatened by a shortage of harvesters, and the Department of Labour was trying to recruit 15,000 men in Eastern Canada to go West and help. To supply part of the needed manpower an urgent appeal was made to the universities and colleges and all of them responded at once. On October 9th a 15-car special train bound for Regina left Montreal carrying over 600 harvesters of whom about 400 were McGill students. Almost 100 students from Macdonald College boarded the train at Ste. Annes.

The excursion was organized in two days and from the outset there was no question about it—everyone wanted to go. Science students were not invited, but all the rest, except those who were not fit for the heavy work they would have to do, volunteered en masse. The women students wanted a chance to go along too, but the authorities would not hear of it. However, the household science girls put their training to good use and in an afternoon made enough sandwiches, cakes and cookies to last the boys for the three days they would be on the train. The college contributed apples and apple juice to last for the whole trip.

The station platform was packed when the train pulled in. Two cars had been reserved for the Macdonald College contingent, and as the boys piled aboard, staff members helped to load the food boxes, while the girls waved goodbye. Even the Boy Scout band was on hand to help in the send-off.

The boys who had to stay behind did so reluctantly, and the attitude of the girls was summed up neatly by a charming young co-ed who was heard to remark, as the train disappeared around the curve, "Oh dear, it seems so *dead* already!"

In The Spotlight



Each year during the week of the Quebec Exhibition, a number of people who have made outstanding contributions to the science of agriculture are publicly honoured by the Provincial Government. Among those whose services were thus recognized this year was Dr. E. W. Crampton, Professor of Nutrition at Macdonald College, who was named Commander of the Order of Agricultural Merit, the highest honour the Province can bestow.

Our photograph, taken at the Merit Agricole banquet in Quebec on September 9th shows Professor Crampton being congratulated by the Lieutenant Governor, Sir Eugene Fiset, as Premier Godbout looks on. Mr. Maurice Duplessis (back to the camera) is waiting to present the medal of the Order.

The Premier, in introducing Dr. Crampton, paid tribute to his work in the field of nutrition and his invaluable assistance on various committees and boards in this Province and elsewhere set up to study nutritional problems. In the field of human nutrition also Dr. Crampton's work is proving of significant importance and the number and variety of the research projects with which he has been entrusted are evidence of the confidence which is placed in the work he directs.

In replying, Dr. Crampton pointed out that the role of the agricultural scientist is not necessarily to tell farmers how to operate, for farming is a complicated business and every farmer has his own way of doing things, but rather to act in an advisory capacity where he can use his specialized knowledge to help farmers avoid costly mistakes. There are usually many roads to an objective and the trained agricultural worker can serve by pointing out the easiest and most direct one.

STRIPPINGS

by Gordon W. Geddes

Labour Day brought fine weather and dry grain and also a holiday for Eddie Charland, the school-boy who had helped me. He was willing to make it a real labour day so we stuffed the nooks and crannies with grain and had it all in that night. Eddie has certainly taken quite a few stabs at old Adolf with his pitchfork this summer.

Now we'd like to thresh but the men with grain in the field get first place with the machines which have been held up by wet weather lately. Some have had grain waiting in the field three weeks or more in spite of the fact that we had a lot of extra dry weather. One thresher has even operated all night on several occasions trying to catch up with the work. It seems as if there must be a big grain crop in the district. Of course, another reason for the congestion is that help is so scarce that everyone wants the self-feed blower machines and their numbers are limited.

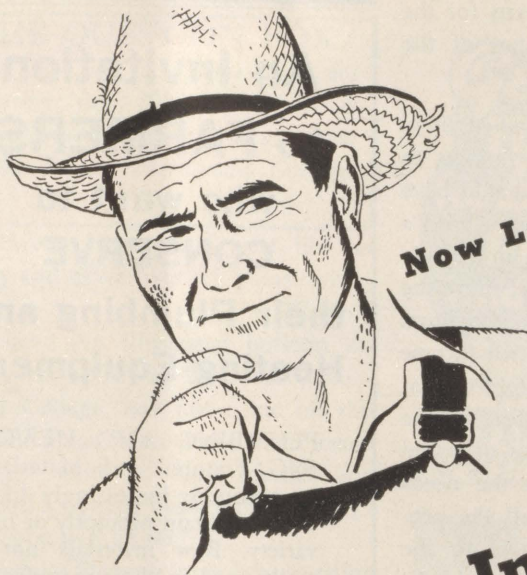
An early frost which caught the corn still in the fields has aggravated the help problem because so many want to get their silos filled. Rotting of the potato crop has a similar effect since everyone wants to get their spuds in the cellar. We can't altogether agree with the idea of delaying digging in a 'rot' year until the disease has time to show up on all the tubers it will hit. We find that it will hit most of them, given time enough. On the other hand, once they were dug we have had little more loss if the diseased ones were sorted out when picked up in the field. We have sprinkled a little hydrated lime in the bins to dry up rot spots but do not know whether it had any real effect or not.

Isn't it a little too much for the government to expect workers frozen on the farms to take other jobs during the slack times? So many got off the land before the freeze that there just 'ain't no sich thing'. Wonder if it's before or after their fourteen hours on the farm per day that they should take those other jobs? It also leaves a possible loop-hole for those who would be only too glad to get into better paying

work. Now they can claim they can't find any farm work. It's much like the fix the farmers are in about rain. We don't want rain until we get the crops all in but we need rain to keep up the water supply and ensure crops for next year.

Ayers Cliff Fair came off again this year. Each year we wonder whether the war or the fair will stop next time but so far both have kept on. As usual it meant a strenuous time for a lot of

Now Let's See . . .



What is my Income?

This year thousands of farmers must pay income tax for the first time. Under such circumstances it is vitally important to maintain accurate records of farm costs and revenue, in order that income may be accurately determined.



The Royal Bank Farmers' Account Book is exactly what you need to keep accurate records of farm operations. It has been used by progressive farmers for years for just such a purpose. A copy is yours for the asking at any branch of the bank.

**THE ROYAL BANK
OF CANADA**

people. I was no exception for I tried to be an exhibitor, a spectator, a reporter, a minor director and a farmer home for chores alone all at the same time. To top it all, the calves chose the first day to go on a spree and break out of their new pasture. When I got home not a calf was to be seen. One, like a chicken, did come home to roost. The others consented to be driven home from various directions with the help of the neighbours. As a punishment

they were confined to the barn for the duration (not of the war but of the fair).

See what big news it is when there seems a possibility for some farmers to have to pay income tax! It should have some significance when it takes both a rise in income and a drop in taxable incomes to bring farmers into the group. It is to be hoped the creditors will be made to understand that income tax must be paid before our old obligations. It won't be fair, either, if the farmer who cuts off reserves of wood and lumber to help supply the needs has to pay income tax on all the proceeds. Only an amount equal to the annual growth on his lot should be taxable.

It doesn't help a bit for the farmer who has to pay more for feed wheat to read that the millers cannot raise the price.

Nutrition Committee Formed

The Nutrition Services of the Federal Department of Pensions and National Health have taken the lead in doing something to raise the general level of health in this country, and have suggested that committees be set up in each province to study the question of nutrition.

In Quebec (the only province, by the way, which has a Division of Nutrition in the Dept. of Public Health) Dr. J. E. Sylvestre has named a committee which will study this problem under his direction. This committee will work through groups such as the Women's Institutes, Cercles Fermières, etc., to stimulate interest in improving the health level of the country, and to help the people of Quebec to become nutrition-conscious.

One Hundred Million Pigs

The United States hog production for 1942 will set an all time record. The number of pigs farrowed in the spring was 62,000,000. The number expected this fall is 43,500,000. This should help some to overcome the meat shortage.

An Invitation to FARMERS who want to CONSERVE their Plumbing and Heating Equipment

PLUMBING AND HEATING Fixtures and Material are becoming increasingly difficult to obtain promptly or in variety. Raw materials normally used in their manufacture, particularly brass, copper, chrome and other metals, are being diverted more and more to war work.

It is therefore of utmost importance that existing installations be carefully guarded. Maintenance, repair and correct operation are a patriotic duty.

To help householders in this conservation program, CRANE is publishing throughout 1942 a series of advertisements entitled "Plumbing and Heating Pointers by Crane". These show what to do to avoid undue wear and trouble; what to watch for in your kitchen, bathroom, laundry and furnace room; and what to have the plumber do promptly so that replacement will be avoided. They're all based on the belief that "a stitch in time saves nine."

We will send you reprints of the entire series. There is absolutely no cost and no obligation to you. Simply write to

**CRANE
LIMITED**

1170 Beaver Hall Square
Montreal, Quebec.

Letters from Our Readers

The Editor, Macdonald College Journal.
Sir:—

I would like to draw your attention, as well as that of the officials concerned, to certain contradictory statements as far as policy is concerned:

In the market reports for September 15 there was announced a decline in the price of pork. A few minutes later on the same programme Canadians were asked to eat less bacon or other products made from pork so that the contract with Britain could be filled. The result was that there was a decline in purchases by the drovers for the following markets, making the situation worse.

On the 21st Mr. Donald Gordon was reported as stating that farmers were holding back beef in the hope of a higher price and stated none would be allowed. While on the same programme Mr. Gardiner was reported asking farmers to hold all stocks until fully grown. What to believe? What to do?

As I see it, Canadian farmers are asking for a policy in respect to Agriculture which will give and continue to give the average farmer the same standard of living enjoyed by munitions workers and other factory hands.

Evidence of present disparity may be found in the number paying income tax. Most office and factory workers pay it, but there are less than 1% of all farmers with taxable incomes. Furthermore the cost of living has risen more rapidly on farms than in the cities.

Canadian farmers are the world's most efficient—let them be rewarded accordingly.

Yours sincerely,
George Skilling.

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the
VICTORY LOAN**

"IF I HAD MY WAY..



..... I would write the word 'Insurance' over the door of every cottage and upon the blotting book of every public man, because I am convinced that for sacrifices which are inconceivably small, families can be secured against catastrophes which would otherwise smash them forever"

Churchill

SEVENTY BRANCH OFFICES
THROUGHOUT NORTH AMERICA

**SUN LIFE
OF CANADA**

ASSURES SECURITY

The world can readily produce what mankind requires. The problem is rather one of distribution and purchasing power; of providing the mechanism whereby what the world produces may be fairly distributed among the nations of the world; of providing the means whereby the people of the world may obtain the world's goods and services.

Sumner Wells.

**Support the
Victory Loan**

THE QUESTION BOX

Have you any problems that are bothering you? This column is at your disposal. Address your questions to the Editor, Macdonald College, P.Q.

Question: How can I treat lice on poultry and other livestock parasites?

W.H.

Answer: An illustrated bulletin on this subject by W. E. Whitehead, Macdonald College, has just come off the press and is available free to our readers. Just write to this Journal for Macdonald College Farm Bulletin No. 7, and a copy will be sent.

Question: Please tell me how to paint new wood, and about how much paint is needed.

W.K.B.

Answer: In preparing new wood the surface should be primed by a coat of thin paint which will soak in. If this is not done the paint will likely crack and crumble off.

A half and half mixture of paint and raw linseed oil may be used for the primer coat. A satisfactory primer can also be made using two quarts of raw oil (or one quart of raw oil and one quart of turpentine) with each gallon of paint as it comes from the factory. Turpentine gives the paint a greater penetrating power and also speeds up the drying of the paint.

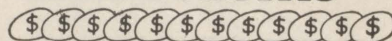
When painting apply a moderate pressure to the brush and take long enough strokes to distribute the paint evenly. On dipping the brush in the paint let about one-third of the brush into the paint, and draw the edge lightly across the edge of the pail when removing it to remove the excess paint. Do not carry more than two quarts in the pail with which you are working or it will be heavy to handle — or it may fall off the ladder.

One gallon of ready mixed paint will cover 250 square feet with two coats. Flat paint on plaster walls will cover 200 square feet per gallon, one coat. One pound of calcimine will finish 50 or more square feet, depending on the condition of the wall. Creosote shingle stain will cover 150 square feet with one coat if brushed on.

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PRODUCTION
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Buy the

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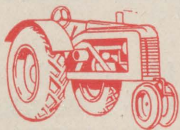
**Canada West Indies Molasses
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HELP TO WIN VICTORY WITH VICTORY BONDS

Your country needs your help to win this war. It needs your money—every dollar—every cent that you can save and LEND—to help provide the tremendous sum that the war is costing. This fact should be clearly understood: You are not asked to give money. You are merely asked to lend it. When you buy Victory Bonds Canada has the use of your money while the war lasts. You will be helping Canada to win the war. You will be doing something for your own good, too—you will be saving money to buy things you will need when the war ends.

WE'RE GOING TO NEED A LOT OF THINGS WHEN THE WAR ENDS

We are wearing out things now—farm equipment—machines—things used in your home. We can't replace some of them at present—factories that used to make them are making guns and shells and tanks—they can't spare men to make things for us—they can't get materials to make things we need.



Many types of farm implements are wearing out. Some of them are hard to replace . . .



Factories that formerly made automobiles are making guns and tanks and planes . . .



Materials needed for munitions can't be released for such things as refrigerators . . .



It's getting harder, and harder to obtain radios and things like that, now . . .

**VICTORY BONDS WILL
PROVIDE MONEY
TO BUY THESE THINGS
AFTER THE WAR**

Do your share



with CASH . . .

Victory Bonds are just like "money". They are issued by your Government to you in exchange for a loan. So, when you buy a Victory Bond you are simply exchanging one form of money for another. Ordinary money is the kind of bills you get when you sell things you raise on your farm, and pay when you buy things you need. Victory Bonds are a form of "bills" intended to be saved. And a Victory Bond earns money for you everyday you have it. A \$100.00 Bond earns \$3.00 for you every year (3% interest).

You can buy Victory Bonds with cash . . . pay the total amount at one time—or—arrange with your bank to get bonds for you and deduct the cost from your account—in instalments until the bonds are paid for.

Buy New VICTORY

for Victory!



with PRODUCE . .

and—you can buy bonds with produce—things you grow and raise on your farm. The "Produce for Victory" plan of buying bonds was designed for the convenience of farmers. By using this plan you can subscribe for Victory Bonds now, and arrange with those who buy your produce to send part or all of the proceeds to the War Finance Committee in payment for your Victory Bonds.

"Produce for Victory" enables you to pay for Victory Bonds in much the same way that men in towns and cities arrange to have their employers get bonds for them and pay for the bonds out of their wages.

you can buy Victory Bonds two ways—with cash, and—with produce.

National War Finance Committee

BONDS to the limit!

YOU CAN BUY VICTORY BONDS WITH PRODUCE

"Produce for Victory" enables you to pay for Victory Bonds with grain in the elevator—live stock on the hoof . . . any produce that has money value. You simply sign a form known as a "VICTORY Ticket", stating what produce you intend to sell to buy Victory Bonds (one or two pigs; so many bushels of grain, etc.) You give the buyer's name and state about when the produce will be sold. Give the form to your local War Finance worker and when your produce is sold you get your bond. Just as simple as that! Any worker from your local War Finance Committee will explain the details to you.

ALL PRODUCE YOU SELL CAN BE USED TO BUY VICTORY BONDS

"Produce for Victory" enables you to buy Victory Bonds without money—you pay for the bonds when your produce is sold. You want to do your share to help to win the war; of course you do! You want to buy all the Victory Bonds you can, to help your country. "Produce for Victory" makes it possible for you to do this.



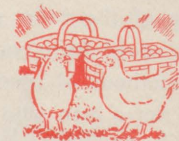
Most farmers will have grain crops that can be sold to buy Victory Bonds . . .



Proceeds from the sale of one or two hogs, or a beef animal, will buy a bond . . .



Fruit and vegetables will provide the means for many farmers to buy Victory Bonds . . .



Farmers' wives . . . sons and daughters . . . usually have income from various produce . . .

PRODUCE OF ALL SORTS WILL BUY VICTORY BONDS TO WIN THE WAR



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec

Department of Agriculture

Agricultural Merit 1942

WINNER of this year's Agricultural Merit competition is Mr. Pierre Turgeon, of St. Anselme, Dorchester County, who made a record score of 951 points out of a possible 1000, the highest score obtained by anyone in this competition for the past 25 years. He wins the Gold Medal, the rosette of the Order and the diploma of exceptional merit.

The 1942 competition was the largest ever held, with 256 farms from 17 counties entered for competition. Following Mr. Turgeon in the class for professional farmers was J. A. Rheault, of Deschailons, who made the excellent score of 930.5. In third place was Alphonse Baillargeon, Princeville, with 908 points.

Alfred Pepin, Warwick, scored a total of 929 points to take the winning place in the class for directors of demonstration farms, and in the class of "amateur" farmers the Quebec General Hospital Farm and the farm of the St. Julien Hospital at St. Ferdinand made 919 and 916.5 points respectively.

In the competition for the silver medal Alcide Nadeau, Riviere du Loup, made 916 points to lead a field of 90 contestants. Of the 141 farmers who were awarded bronze medals Joseph Pellerin, Warwick, led with a total of 849 points.

Presentation of the diplomas and medals was made in the Coliseum on the afternoon of September 9th, in the presence of Premier Godbout, Cardinal Villeneuve, members of the Provincial Parliament and other distinguished guests.

The Premier, in his introductory speech, expressed his conviction that the farmers of Quebec were not discouraged, since there were almost twice as many entrants in the competition this year, (the 52nd since the start of the Merit Agricole Competitions) as ever before. He paid glowing tribute to the farming ability of the gold medallist, Mr. Turgeon, who had made the highest score of anyone since 1917. His success, the Premier felt, was due to his appreciation of the value of work and he suggested that all farmers could learn valuable lessons by studying Mr. Turgeon's methods of operation. Mr. Turgeon, stated the Premier, is not a man who works to himself; he is a keen co-operator and has been instrumental in organizing study clubs in his district. He might well be taken as a model by all farmers.

Mr. Turgeon received the congratulations of the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Eugene Fiset, and of Cardinal

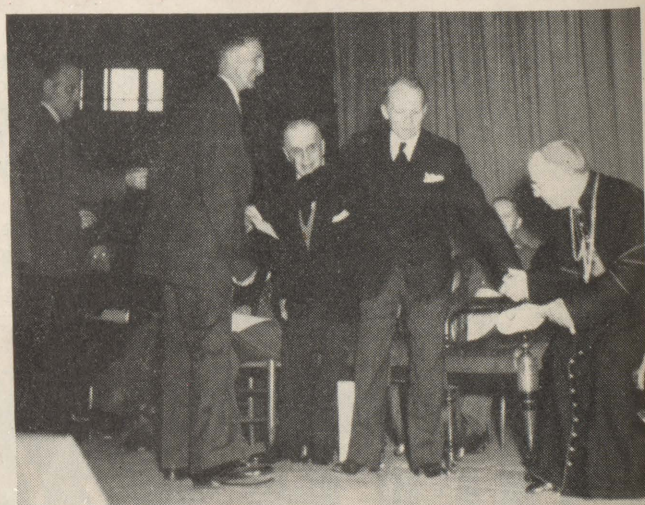
Villeneuve, and was presented with his medal and certificate. Other winners were then called to the platform to receive their awards, each being given a hearty round of applause by the large crowd which was seated below the platform.

Banquet is a big success

The traditional Merit Agricole banquet was held in the evening of the same day. The presence of the Lieutenant-Governor gave proof to Quebec's interest in agriculture. Again the Premier presided and welcomed over 500 guests, the winners in this year's competition and their families. He expressed his pride at the achievements of the farmers of Quebec, and stated that their best war effort was to stay on the land and farm to the very utmost of their ability.

It is the custom at these banquets to award special honours to certain citizens who have rendered outstanding services to the profession of agriculture. These men and women are created Commanders of the Order of Agricultural Merit, thus taking their place among the elite of agricultural society.

Among those honoured this year were: Victor Doré, Superintendent of Education for the Province; A. Belivault, a farmer with six farmer sons and one son who is an agronome, and all of whom have already won medals in the Merit Agricole contests; Charles Gagné, Professor Economics at Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere; Father Onesime, of Mistassini; Dr. E. W. Crampton, Professor of Nutrition



Mr. Turgeon is congratulated by Premier Godbout and Cardinal Villeneuve

at Macdonald College; André Auger, Chief, Agronomy Division in the Quebec Department of Agriculture; Grise: Dr. Vellieux, Chief of the Health of Animals Division: Father Louis of Oka.

Following the presentation of these awards a toast was proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor to the contest winners, to which Mr. Turgeon responded with a brief but thoughtfully-prepared speech. In keeping with his modest character he took little credit to himself for his success, but claimed that his oldest son and his son-in-law, both of whom live with him on the farm, should have most of the credit. He paid a tribute to the help he had received from the agronomic staff of the Department, and thought that the farm contests were a big help in preparing for these contests. The young farmers' clubs were also of great assistance throughout the country, and he took the opportunity to suggest that more study groups be formed among farmers. Referring to the remark of Premier Godbout's that he "was proud of the Quebec farmers" Mr. Turgeon replied that the farmers, for their part, were proud of their Prime Minister.

The Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Duplessis, Mr. Perrier, Provincial Secretary, and others also spoke briefly.



Winners in the Merit Agricole Competition parade through the Exhibition grounds. The gold medallist, Pierre Turgeon, carries the flag.

At the Quebec Fair

This year's Provincial Exhibition, held at Quebec from September 4th to September 11th, broke all records for attendance. As an example of the size of the crowds, on Labour Day 64,000 people were admitted to the grounds, and the crowds on other days, though naturally smaller than that, were consistently large. There was little appreciable difference in the numbers of exhibitors and approximately the same number of livestock were quartered in the commodious barns and stables. The industrial building was well filled with exhibits of manufacturers and merchants, and also in this building were elaborate displays set up by the Army, Navy and Air Force.

There were always crowds around the Air Force booth where cut-away models of gun turrets, Link trainers and other equipment were on display and where courteous air-men were on hand to explain the use of the various devices. The Navy display featured a large naval gun and an 18 ft. torpedo while in another section weapons used by the Army could be examined. On the grounds several aircraft were on show, including one of the famous "Kittyhawks" with a fierce shark face painted on it. A giant searchlight, mounted in the centre of the grounds probed the sky nightly. The midway seemed as complete as ever and the rides and swings were always well patronized.

The Department of Fisheries presented an elaborate display with brooks running through a built-up landscape

of real trees and grass. In the brooks were swimming beautiful specimens of trout from the Government hatcheries, and many of the spectators must have longed for a chance to drop in a line when no one was looking.

The need of greater production of eggs, pork and wool was strikingly portrayed by animated signs and posters in another booth. Emphasis was laid on the need for more wool for making uniforms, an outlet which previously did not exist and which is in addition to the normal needs for wool. The exhibit urged the necessity of establishing new sheep flocks wherever possible and of increasing the size of existing ones.

The bacon exhibit stressed the need of marketing hogs finished to the proper weight, and the poultry posters gave hints as to means of getting the utmost production of eggs from the poultry flock.

Samples of native plants useful for industrial and medical purposes featured the exhibit arranged by the Division of Horticulture and samples of vegetables waxed for keeping were shown. Apiculture was also on display with cut-away hives showing details which are not visible in the field, and with specimens of the different utensils and machinery used in the industry. Maple products also had a prominent place.

The display of handicrafts, the work of members of sixty different "Cercles Fermieres", which took up the entire second floor of the building, was even more beautiful than usual. Many of the articles on display were finding ready buyers among the visitors.

Space does not permit us to record the winner in every class of the livestock show, but the championships were awarded as follows:

Dairy Cattle

Holsteins were judged by J. R. Henderson, who awarded the senior and grand male championships to P. Bonin & Sons' Brown's Inka Walker. D. Giard of Ste. Rosalie had reserve senior and grand champion and junior champion on Lord Pride Keeno and Giard Carillon Chieftain, and also showed the reserve junior female. Julien Clyde Rag Apple, owned by J. H. Roudeau, Ste. Elizabeth, was reserve junior male.

Senior and grand champion female was M. Monty's Hillandale Alcartra Pabst, and this exhibitor also had the junior champion, Chambly Ollie Korndyle. Reserve senior and grand champion was De Kol Baronne Flory, shown by W. Verville, Arthabaska.

R. O. Biggs judged the **Ayrshires** and in this breed the Provincial Dairy School at St. Hyacinthe and Ulric Deschamps were the main winners. The Dairy School showed senior and grand champion male (Strathglass Double Bo), senior and grand champion female, Deschambault Jaunie 7P, and the reserve junior female. Ulric Deschamps had the junior and reserve grand champion male in Deschamps Sergeant, reserve junior on Deschamps Draper and junior female on Deschamps Lily. Cherry Bank Royal Jupiter, owned by the Quebec General Hospital, was reserve senior male. A. Rouleau & Sons, Plessisville, showed the reserve senior and grand female, Deschambault Jaunie.

Canadian cattle were out in large numbers and were judged by Prof. Toupin of Oka. The Deschambault Farm School won all the group classes and showed most of the champion animals. H. Chabot & Sons of St. Gervais had junior male and both reserve juniors. Reserve senior and grand champion male went to A. G. Fowler, Kingsbury. The other champions belonged to the Farm School.

Five exhibitors were out with **Jersey** cattle, which were judged by Stephane Boily. A. Bazinet of St. Hugues de

Bagot had Sybil's Diamond for senior male champion and Pinetree Sporting Cavalier for junior and grand champion. He also had the senior and grand female champion in Pinetree Patsy Gamboge, and Countess Jenny which was junior and reserve grand champion. Edgar Smith, Danville, had the three reserve champion bulls, Sultans Gold Nugget being reserve senior, Cyr Roche's Son of Champion being reserve junior and reserve grand champion. Beaver Brook Farms, Champigny, had both reserve females.

Hogs

In **Yorkshires** Arsene Caron, Plessisville, had the winning boar and L. A. Sylvestre, Clairvaux, the champion sow. Edmour Gaucher and O. A. Fowler split the prizes in individual classes of **Tamworths**, and Gaucher took first in group classes and both championships. Alex Thibodeau was alone showing bacon type hogs.

Sheep

J. H. Couture, St. Augustin, had the best flock of **Leicesters** and the champion ewe, L. P. McCarthy, St. Augustin, had the champion ram. Slack Bros. from Waterloo took all the **Shropshires** awards, Armand Denis, St. Cuthbert, won with **Oxfords**, as did A. Lavallee, Berthierville, with **Hampshires**. Slack Bros. were the only exhibitors with **Cheviots**.

Horses

A. T. Cleland of St. Hermas won the group classes and showed the champion **Clydesdale** stallion. I. Cleland had the champion mare. "Cocoa", the National Breweries entry, took the **Percheron** ribbon and L. J. Bois, St. Jean Port Joli, had the best **Percheron** mare.

E. C. Budge's **Belgians** won all the championships in this breed and all group classes. The Provincial Farm School had the champion **Canadian** stallion, Beaulac de Cap Rouge, and the champion and reserve champion mare, Carocelle de Cap Rouge and Decelle de Cap Rouge. M. Verville, Victoriaville, had the reserve champion stallion.



Winners at Quebec, this get of Montvic deKol Baron, W. Verville, and R. LeBlanc, owners, are candidates for All-American.



Not all the exhibitors took part in the parade in front of the grandstand, but many fine animals were out.

M. Pierre Turgeon, 1942 Winner of the Agricultural Merit Competition Gold Medal

by L. G. Heimpel



Mr. and Mrs. Turgeon and some of their family.

Perhaps the outstanding impression one experiences when acting as a judge in the Province of Quebec Agricultural Merit Competition is that of the great variation of skill among farmers. The farms visited by the commission of judges are all farms that have been entered for a systematic improvement plan with the provincial agricultural authorities, therefore they are better than average farms. Yet, on most of them there is

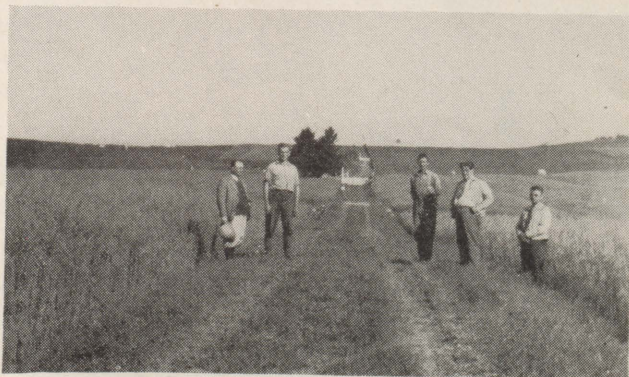
obviously a great deal of opportunity for improvement. On one farm, for instance, the operator has been concentrating on his livestock, but has been neglecting his cropping program; on others, the opposite is the case. Some farmers enter on a program of soil improvement with lime and fertilizers before drainage is properly taken care of, and, on many farms commendable improvement has been effected in one or two branches of their activities, while there are as many, or more, enterprises in which there must be losses almost equalling the gains from the improved enterprises. It is therefore very refreshing to come across a farm in which scientific improvement is obvious in all departments. Such a farm is that of M. Pierre Turgeon, of St. Anselme, Dorchester County.

The counties of Dorchester and Bellechasse are not areas in which farming is easy. The land is rolling, of only medium fertility and before the land is ready for reasonably comfortable tillage it is necessary to remove almost unbelievable quantities of stone. One farmer of this district, for instance, told us that, after plowing a piece of new land, it takes all the labor of the family a week to remove the stone from one arpent. The second plowing, he said, will bring a similar amount to the surface, and only after the third plowing is the amount of stone appreciably reduced. The farm of Mr. Turgeon was no exception to this condition; therefore to win the Gold Medal in competition with farmers in counties not similarly handicapped by natural conditions is all the more notable.

The Turgeon farm consists of 105 arpents of tillable land and 26 arpents of good maple woods. It has been in the hands of the same family for 150 years; the first Turgeon settled here in 1662 and Pierre is of the fifth generation on the present Turgeon farm. However, it is apparent that most of the planning and work of improve-

ment on the farm was done by the present owner during the 24 years in which he has run the farm. His father died at the age of 37, when Pierre was 7 years old. His older brother, Joseph, one year his senior, was educated for the priesthood, leaving Pierre to help his mother look after the farm. His schooling stopped at the age of nine and a half years, before he had learned to write. Only at 17 did he, by his own efforts, pick up this ability as well as that of reading the printed word. All this makes the accomplishments of his life the more remarkable.

However, what Mr. Turgeon may have lacked in formal education was made up for by a keen interest in farming, good judgment, a keen sense of values and the ability to lay out a long time improvement plan for his farm together with the tenacity of purpose to stick to it. So far as the farm itself was concerned he had two big problems: the removal of endless quantities of stone and poor drainage. Early in his career as a farmer on his own he conceived the idea that the work of removing the stones could be capitalized to improve the drainage. The program was extremely laborious but now, after a period of years, it is accomplished. It consisted of burying the stone in places where the trenches thus filled with stone would drain excess water from wet spots in the fields. Throughout the length of the farm, for instance, near its centre, ran an open ditch. This ditch was widened and deepened with a scraper, the earth was piled on the banks, then the whole trench was filled with stone and the soil was scraped back over the stone. Today a fine dry road runs the length of the farm where formerly there was a ditch. Low spots in the fields were dealt with in the same way. Trenches were scraped out to connect with main lines of the system, or with the stream that crosses the farm and forms a drainage outlet, the trenches were filled with stone and covered up. Therefore, where neighboring farmers operate tillage machinery around tremendous piles of stones, with which practically all farms are dotted, Mr. Turgeon has no such



This fine farm road covers a ditch filled with stones picked from the fields.

obstacles. Even the stream which meandered across the farm has been straightened, and, in places, the banks have been revetted with stone to prevent washing in flood time.

His soil improvement program has been equally radical. Even before 1937, when he won the Silver Medal, he had been using as much as 40 to 50 tons of ground limestone annually and from 8 to 10 tons of commercial fertilizer. Today he has good stands of red clover and even some alfalfa in a soil area that, in its natural condition, is not at all well adapted to these legumes.

But Mr. Turgeon's attention was not confined entirely to general farming and dairying. He has a good orchard of over 4 arpents and a vegetable garden which is big enough to provide considerable revenue and both are kept in a condition comparing favorably with that of specialists in these lines. The farm buildings also have been subjected to a program of long term improvement, until today there is a commodious, brick house made comfortable with a central heating system, a large barn, good poultry houses for about 500 hens and an equally good piggery and other buildings. Electricity has been installed for some years and recently a milking machine takes part in helping relieve the workers of the family of the daily chores.

Nothing about this farm is pretentious, yet everything needed to do good work is there and is kept in perfect condition. The implement shed, for instance, has a concrete floor; at one end of it, where it is most convenient, there is a work bench with a good assortment of tools for wood work and wrenches for the repair of machinery. All machinery is kept under cover when not in use and the working surfaces of plow mouldboards, cultivator shovels and even the slush scraper are kept coated with used motor oil to combat rust. Everywhere there is evidence of the same methodical care in the keeping of equipment, yet neither Mr. Turgeon or his family give any evidence of being slaves to these obligations, a thing sometimes met with where zealously is carried to the extreme.

Mr. Turgeon's ability in the selection, breeding and feeding of livestock is as good as his ability in crop production. The dairy herd of 15 milking Ayrshires is a splendid one, well over half of them having records of

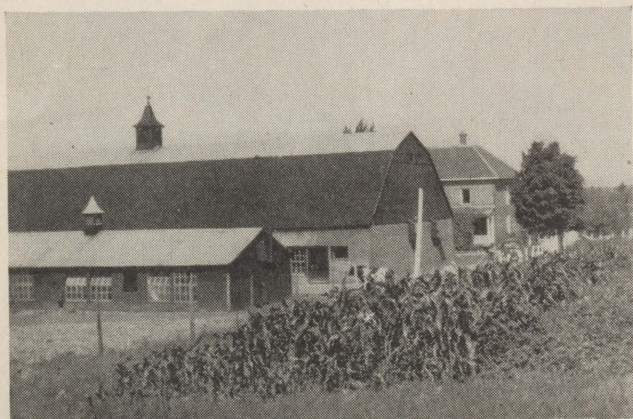
more than 9,000 lbs. of milk in one year. The present herd sire, a photograph of which is shown, is Deschambault Liberty, a four year old class A bull, bred by the Provincial School Farm at Deschambault. His dam is Fairfield Grace, an outstanding Ayrshire with an R.O.P. record of 20,212 lbs. of milk and 851 lbs. butterfat. There are also 8 young cattle, half a dozen ewes with their lambs, 3 well bred Yorkshire sows, litters of which are fed on the farm, and between 300 and 400 laying hens. A fine type Canadian stallion also is kept for breeding purposes in the community.

Located within twenty miles of Quebec city, a ready market is found there for the various products of this farm, the revenue producers being cream, eggs, meat, fruits and vegetables and maple products. Mr. Turgeon has long kept records of all transactions and on a large chart he shows the cash receipts and expenses for every year since 1913. The results of the improvements in farm practice and management are clearly shown in this record and the following table shows these results more plainly than many words:

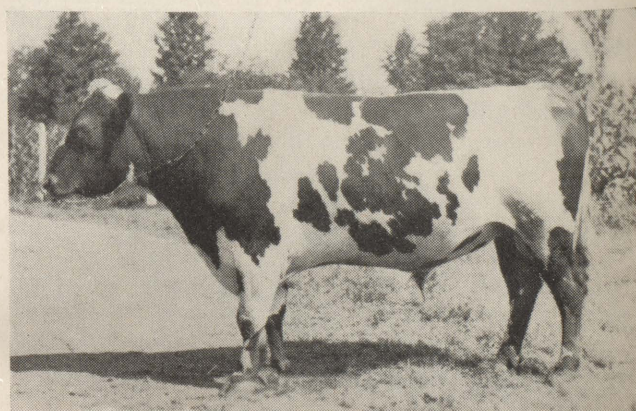
Year	Receipts	Expenses
1913	\$1174.21	\$ 877.29
1920	3538.43	2073.17
1925	2540.65	1605.93
1930	3067.08	2647.00
1935	3258.50	2990.72
1941	8370.40	4814.64

The fact that these records reflect the influence of two wars and the great depression, no doubt, accounts for the great variation in returns, yet there is always apparent steady improvement. From 1934 to 1939 the farm was entered in the Provincial farm improvement plan, but since 1939 Mr. Turgeon has carried on by himself. The high state of productive capacity to which this farm has been brought is clearly shown in the markedly increased revenue during the last six years.

The Turgeon farm is a family affair. Practically no labor is hired. There are in the family two sons and three daughters. One of the sons was a victim of infantile paralysis and, as a result, is unable to do farm work, there-



The buildings are all in fine condition



Mr. Turgeon's herd sire. Deschambault Liberty.

fore is a jeweller; one daughter works in Quebec City while one son, Christopher, and two daughters are at home. Christopher entered the second year of the two year course in agriculture at Oka agricultural college in 1937 and graduated with distinction without having taken the first year, certainly a tribute to the sound training he received from his father.

After he won the Silver Medal in 1937 many farmers from far and near called on Mr. Turgeon for advice. To be of maximum assistance to his community he conceived the idea of forming a study club in farming methods. This club was so popular that, as a result, some sixteen other clubs have been organized in the district.

Such is the story of M. Pierre Turgeon, Gold Medal winner of the 1942 Agricultural Merit Competition. It is not a story of easy money, as farming, even at its best, does not yield quick or large profits. But it is a story of what can be done when a man has enthusiasm, good judgment and a great capacity for hard work. He has not only made a farm of mediocre quality produce a good living for himself and his family, but will leave it in a condition of several times its former value to a son well able to follow in his father's footsteps.

BRING OUT THE HOGS

Here is a special appeal to hog producers who do not customarily turn their hogs into abattoirs handling bacon for the British war contracts. There are a good many of these in Canada, particularly in some areas of eastern Canada. These hog producers are now asked for the next few weeks to turn in their hogs to these abattoirs wherever possible, so that their hogs might add to the supply of bacon for Britain.

Hog deliveries to the plants handling bacon for the export trade have rather sharply declined in recent weeks, and it became apparent that Canada would fall short of her contract with Britain by 60 million lbs. or perhaps 75 million. Consumers all over Canada have been asked to reduce their buying of fresh pork cuts, bacon and ham, or to stop buying these products altogether for the next few weeks. If farmers who ordinarily sell their hogs direct into the domestic pork trade would co-operate by turning their hogs into the abattoirs, they would make a substantial contribution to the effort to make up the present shortage in the British bacon contract.

Cheese can be made any colour

The Dairy Products Board has withdrawn an order which it issued last April stating that all cheddar cheese made in Quebec and Ontario after May 1st, which was 14½ inches in diameter and weighed more than 50 pounds, must be white cheese.

The new order means that cheese of any size or colour may now be made in these two provinces.

RESEARCH IS THE KEY TO KNOWLEDGE



METAL SCARCITY HITS FARM

Several more items of farm equipment have been now added to the growing list of articles in which metal cannot be used. The latest order issued by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board lists a total of over 400 articles from which metal is to be barred after September 30, because of the urgent need for greater conservation of steel and other metals for war use.

Included in this long list are the following items of interest to farmers, although in the main, the new order affects actual farm operations very little:

Barn pushers and scrapers, cattle stanchions except hangers and fasteners, chicken house scrapers, chick feeders, corn cribs, feed troughs, hand weeders, hitching posts, grain storage bins, poultry incubator cabinets, silos, except for strapping and re-inforcement, steel silos, steel water tanks, steel wagon wheels, wagon bodies, frames, water troughs, weather vanes. All these items must after September 30 be made without metals, and in addition the order declares that copper may not be used any longer in the making of the following items, except where it is necessary as a means of conveying electric current:

Lightning rods, livestock and poultry equipment except for valves controls and thermostats, and except for electric conveying connections, roof and roofing, weather stripping and insulation, in addition to many other items of household and other use.

BUTTER AND CHEESE PRODUCTION

In August 1942 (corresponding figures for 1941 given within brackets) Quebec butter production amounted to 10,393,246 (11,041,910) pounds, showing a decrease of 5.9 per cent.

The cheese production has reached 9,871,201 (6,395,879) pounds, showing an increase of 54.3 per cent as compared with the corresponding month, 1941.

During the first eight months of 1942, the total production of butter amounted to 46,683,389 (52,070,000) pounds, showing a decrease of 10.3 p.c.

The cumulative cheese production has reached 43,754,633 (25,380,027) pounds and is 72.4 per cent ahead that of the year 1941.

BIG CROWDS AT SHAWVILLE

Offering one of the best shows in years the Shawville Fair drew record crowds this year and was a great satisfaction to President John McDowell and his directors.

With heavy entries in the Ayreshire classes, a herd of 79 Holsteins, increased numbers of Jerseys and excellent

exhibits of Shorthorns, the cattle show was an outstanding success.

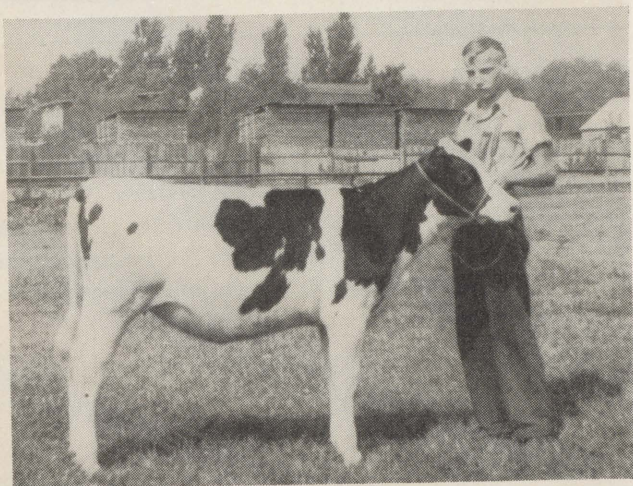
Competition was keen again between the two prominent Ayreshire breeders — S. W. McKechnie and Geo. J. Dagg, with the larger share of honors this year going to the Dagg herd.

The McKechnie boys, Douglas, Laurie and Ronald, took most of the calf club awards, although Clarence Kilgour scored with a worthy champion calf. H. Lajoie judged the calves. Robert Cunningham of Ottawa, judged Ayreshires and Jerseys, C. Goodhue, the Holsteins and J. A. McClary of Lennoxville, the Shorthorns.

Sheep classes showed improvement but swine entries were light.

There was a fine exhibit of light horses. L. A. Smart's team of grays won again in their class.

Harness racing, including a farmers race, and manoeuvres by B. Troop, 25 Anti-Aircraft Battery from Petawawa provided added excitement in the afternoons, while an excellent programme of show-ring features held the large crowd in the evenings.



Clarence Kilgour with his champion calf at Shawville

FINE FAIR AT HAVELOCK

Favoured by good weather, the one-day fair at Havelock was crowded by exhibits of high quality in a larger number than could be housed and an enthusiastic assembly of spectators who enjoyed themselves visiting together until the last class was judged.

As was to be expected from the season, the vegetables and fruit displays showed an outstanding improvement over last year. Entries of vegetables were large and of high quality. The apple show, judged by Bob Reid, the popular agronomer, overflowed its space and was marked by keen competition.

The exhibits of home baking, preserves, etc., were numerous and of a high standard, many of the first prizes going to Mrs. John Waddell. Excellent displays of maple syrup and maple sugar witnessed to the fine quality of these products in the highlands of Huntingdon county.

Entries in the livestock classes were up to standard. The fine driving horses owned and driven by D. E. Black, M.P. claimed their usual amount of interest and applause. Competition in sheep and swine classes was good — but poultry entries were light.

APPLE SHOW FEATURE AT HUNTINGDON

Huntingdon Fair made a brilliant comeback on its final day from the nearly fatal all-day rain which marred the opening. The sun shone, a good crowd was out and the grounds presented the usual gay spectacle of a successful fair. But many exhibitors had been discouraged by the rain and others cut down the number of their exhibits because of the inconvenience of transportation. The parade was led by the band of the Canadian Army Basic Training Centre No. 41.

In the cattle classes there were larger and better exhibits of Ayreshires and Jerseys — and a very creditable calf club parade. Horses were in fair numbers — although not up to standard in condition and preparation. Sheep and swine exhibits were small and poultry was disappointing. A feature in livestock was the first exhibit of Brown Swiss Cattle ever seen at this fair. These were brought in by A. Schneider of Rockburn.



The Calf Club Parade at Huntingdon

The outstanding display of the Fair was unquestionably the apple show. Like the crop in the district this year, it was the biggest and best ever. Prizes were well distributed between C. C. Waddell, N. M. Brooks and H. K. Curran of Havelock.

THE ORMSTOWN BREEDERS' SYNDICATE COMPETITION

by James Cullen

The writer had the privilege of judging the annual club competition at the Ormstown show grounds on September 26th.

The sight of the arena recalled the many splendid spring shows of former years and it is hoped that with the return of more normal times the Ormstown Show will again take its place as one of the best live stock fairs in Canada.

The Clydesdale Breed fieldman, A. J. Ness, and the members of the club are to be commended for their work in keeping up an interest in the breeding of Clydesdales in the Ormstown, Huntingdon and Howick district. It is fortunate that the horse breeders and others interested in promoting horse breeding had the foresight to revive the breeding of horses in the past four years. Our problems of production on the farms and of transportation in the cities would be much aggravated if breeders had neglected to breed their mares in the last six or seven years.

The actual judging was preceded in the forenoon by a boys' judging competition in which over 30 boys took part.

The exhibits were brought out in good condition, none of which were excessively fat. The yearlings were thinner than the older ones but still in good growing condition.

The classes for registered mares and for grade mares and geldings were well filled. Thirty-eight head in all were shown including some promising young breeding stock.

It is evident that a slight change has taken place in Clydesdale type in the last few years, a change with which the judge is in entire agreement. They were deeper bodied, thicker and more heavily muscled than were the Clydesdales of a few years ago. There was the occasional entry of good draft type which had to be placed down because of a slight lack of quality of bone, but this was the exception and not the rule. The wearing qualities generally were well retained.

We cannot improve the breed by sacrificing wearing qualities of feet bone and joints for substance and weight. We must keep the quality and add the draft character.

John McCuaig took first place in the boys' judging competition, with Bobby Ness second. Winners in the horse show were: Registered Clydesdale stallions, 2 years, Charles Moe. Registered brood mares, Donald McCormick: 3 year old mares, J. Roy: 2 year fillies, R. R. Ness & Sons: yearling fillies, Robert McClenaghan. Grade mare or gelding, 3 years, Russell Stewart: 1 year, Geo. McClintock.

Financial support for the activities of this club come jointly from the Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture.

HOWICK CALF CLUB SHOW

Held Jointly with Local School Fair

The Howick Calf Club held its ninth annual show of Ayrshire calves and heifers under a most favourable sky on September 19th. It was another successful exhibit of good young animals shown to advantage by the youthful members of the Club. These young boys, as well as their leaders, Doug Ness and Archie Roy, are to be congratulated not only upon this year's results but because it was the ninth consecutive show of the Club.

Forty-five animals were exhibited and the classes were judged by L. C. McQuat, Agricultural Representative of the C.P.R. The visitors present included: Frank Napier, Ottawa, Secretary of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association; S. Boily of the Federal Live Stock Branch; P. N. April, Ste. Martine Agricultural School; A. R. Ness, Macdonald College; G. G. Vincent, Live Stock Promoter; G. Ampleman, Agronome; Hon. R. R. Ness, and D. E. Black, M.P.

The judging competition, which was held in the morning, was won by Earl Templeton, while the classes of calves were judged in the afternoon. The grand champion heifer was shown by Murray Templeton and the reserve by Robert E. Ness. The Burnside Trophy, presented by R. R. Ness and Sons for showmanship, was won by Donald McKell. The Bruce Templeton Memorial Cup, donated by Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Templeton, was won by Robert E. Ness, for the best heifer shown by a junior member under sixteen years of age.

The largest class to be presented to the judge was twelve yearling heifers, and the winning animal was shown by Murray Elliott. A special feature was an open class, which brought out five entries, three of which were animals good enough for the strongest of competition.

Many special prizes donated by friends and local tradesmen were on display and were presented to the winning boys by Mr. G. G. Vincent.

FARMERS ARE ACCOMPLISHING MUCH

At the Ayer's Cliff Fair, Mr. F. Pope, Compton, reported that last fall he purchased an extra one hundred acre farm and managed to get the work done. Usually, Mr. Pope hires two extra men; this year none were available and even with an extra hundred acres the family managed to harvest the crop. This is typical of the effort our farmers are making to increase production.

CORN

A great many of our farmers have been quick to realise the merits of the newer varieties of seed corn. In many districts, hybrid corn is being grown with marked success.



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

WE MUST WIN THIS WAR

by Grace A. Kuhring

Most informed Canadian citizens were relieved when the Government announced the Total Manpower and Womanpower Mobilization Act which became effective on September first. Both man and woman power will certainly be needed before we shall have won a total and decisive victory.

Women in Canada represent a large proportion of the adult population, equal men in education and are capable of being trained to as high a degree as men.

Total war means total production and total utilization. Every man and every woman must be saved wherever he or she can best serve.

What better example can we find than Britain, where men and women are working side by side, on the farms, in the factories, at fire-watching and other Civilian Defense duties, and in the army, navy and air force?

Women are now actually firing the anti-aircraft guns and are using the visual instruments.

Among six finalists in a rifle competition in a Command Area, there were five men and one woman. It is interesting to note that the competition was won by the woman.

Radio listening posts, work in the plotting rooms, detection and recognition of approaching aircraft, signals and communication services are all being capably handled by women. That they are efficient is proved by the state-

ment of one General who, when asked if he would prefer a battery composed entirely of men, replied, "No, a mixed battery is much more satisfactory. Men do the heavy jobs best and women are quicker and more accurate on the precision instruments."

Women pilots take the newly-built planes from the assembly lines to the storage depots and deliver them to the air depots. The records of these women ferry-pilots show fewer crashes and accidents than do those of the men pilots who had a monopoly on this ferry service before the women took over.

Into war industry for full time work, 5,500,000 women have been mustered. They work long hours, up to fifty-five hours a week, and they do jobs which only two years ago would have been described as impossible.

British women's Auxiliary Services, we are told, number nearly 3,000,000.

Axis ideas and ideals must be completely eradicated from our world and Canadian women are waiting, willing and eager to do their part just as their sisters in Britain are already doing.

Women know that by the victory of the Nazis they would lose everything, and they are ready and willing to serve in whatever way they can to keep the four freedoms which we in Canada have enjoyed so long that we are prone to treat them as commonplace.

HOME ECONOMICS

by M. L. Kezar

During these troublesome days, when there are so many activities requiring assistance, the question of "time for everything" seems to have become a real problem. However, there is no one who has to plan more carefully or be more resourceful in the distribution of time, than the successful home maker.

Order and system are of the utmost importance in the arrangement and carrying out of any undertaking; and here are a few suggestions which may prove of interest or even helpful to someone.

1. Household Duties:

It is advisable to make a plan of work for each day of the week, and when a good working plan is arrived at, to keep to that plan. At first it may seem more or less a routine, but work will be better kept up and become much

easier as good working habits are formed. It may be found advisable to plan to accomplish certain extras daily, weekly, or monthly. In this way the seasonal tasks will interfere less with regular work, seem smaller, require less effort, and become less tiresome.

2. Organizations:

Memberships in good organizations should not be discontinued, or the usual interest allowed to dwindle. There should be sufficient interest invested to keep the work going on so that everything will be in good order when our Country is free from her present troubles; then emergencies can be met and good work carried on.

3. Social Activities:

These, too, must or should be kept up. Social contacts are necessary for the well-being of every community, of

great benefit to the youth and children and will go far in keeping up the morale of our people. All work and no play will make a drab community.

4. War Work:

Today this great problem is requiring every effort and all the time that can possibly be devoted to a cause which is of equal interest to everybody. There are meetings to attend, work to be done in work-rooms, and much work which may be completed in the homes. Every conscientious homemaker must feel that she has a REAL part in this great plan, and a REAL desire to share all the time she can possibly manage to arrange for in her schedule of work.

5. Relaxation:

This is another necessary item for consideration. A short period of each day should be set aside for complete quiet or rest. If only one half-hour can be spared for just forgetting about everything, a great benefit will be derived and better, rested condition maintained for carrying on the whole business.

We have a great Empire and a wonderful Country where we have the greatest chance for successful living, liberty, and happiness. But now we know that we must defend our land, waters, and even our skies; and in order to accomplish such undertakings we must keep our people strong, healthy, physically fit, and of such morale that our defense will be sure.

DON'T FORGET TO LAUGH!

She was the oldest woman at the meeting. And when the young ones had finished a pretty heavy discussion about their war effort, she stood up and waited patiently.

"When my son came home from the last war", she said, "he discovered a mother who had forgotten how to smile. He'd been gone for four years. Every day of that time I steeled myself to go the rest of my life without ever seeing him again. And when he banged through the door and into the living room, he shouted, 'Come on, mother, let's have a tune with all the old pep'. I realized I hadn't lifted the piano top in all those years.

"I'd been president of this, and secretary of that, and I'd worked my fingers to the bone for my son, and others like him. But I'd forgotten how to play for him. I'd talked tragedy and looked at sorrow until my face was like a mask. I suddenly knew that when he said, 'Gee, mother, have you forgotten how to smile? You used to be a good sport. What's happened?'"

She looked around at the young ones. "This time it's you", she said. "And please, take my word for it, it matters to keep smiling. It matters to stay as they remembered you, before it all began. Right now you're about the grimmest lot of women I ever saw."

"Don't forget to laugh!"

P.E.I. Institute News.

Chinese Women and War Work

by M. Elizabeth McCurdy

With the entrance of Canada into the fourth year of war came a realization of the fact that other countries have had a longer period of the ruthless destruction and terror that is modern warfare. On July seventh China entered its sixth year of war, during which she has been fighting for her life against a well-prepared and better equipped enemy than herself. As a matter of fact it has been in some cases flesh and blood opposed to iron and steel, a bitter struggle in which every group in China has been called to give to the utmost for the nation.

The women of China are not shrinking from their responsibilities. The cold facts of five millions of refugees, homeless and walking the roads, and one hundred thousand war orphans, bombed and machine-gunned from their homes gave Chinese women their first hard task. Refugee Aid Centres were set up along roads leading to the parts of China which are still free. Hot meals and shelters have been provided. Women workers in groups are sent to the fighting zones to gather up the war orphans and transport them to safety in orphanages in the safe areas, where they are housed, fed and educated.

Undaunted by flying shells and exploding bombs of the fighting zone, Chinese women serve as nurses in hospitals and as Red Cross nurses in First Aid stations. Living on army rations, sleeping in army blankets, they move with the troops, sharing their dangers and discomforts.

The war work of Chinese women is not, however, limited to the relief of suffering. With admirable vision they are looking forward to post war conditions, and are already making valuable contributions toward reconstruction in China. Experimental stations for spinning and weaving are being carried on, and in the absence of the men the work on the farms has been taken over very largely by women. Factories have been established and nurseries provided for small children whose mothers are at work all day. The silk industry, the care of seeds imported from America, the operation of industrial units, where production ranges from machine guns to tooth paste, are in the hands of Chinese women. Even in road building and in difficult and dangerous jobs, as guerilla fighting behind the Japanese lines, women volunteers are to be found.

Imitating their allies in the matter of the offensive the Japanese chose as their first targets cultural centres, as universities, libraries and schools among the most important in China's national life. The preservation of four thousand years of civilization has caused much sacrifice on the part of the Chinese people. The later education as represented by thousands of students and professors, has sent these on the march to the new universities and schools already built to replace those destroyed; many thousands of miles having been traversed on foot by these devoted people, among whom are many women.

Science in medicine and engineering is being taught; research work to improve agricultural methods, and for substitutes for raw material no longer obtained from abroad, are being carried on.

An inspiring example to Chinese womanhood is Madame Chiang Kai-shek, the leader and promoter of much of the war work done in the country. Working long hours, often under dangerous conditions, she is as nearly tireless as it is possible for a human being to be. Her personal example and devotion to duty illustrate fully the true spirit of China.

Never in history has a nation suffered as China has done in the last five years. She was first to bear the brunt of modern warfare; first to understand the real ambition

of Japan; first to resist the aggression of an Axis power. In this resistance China has been accused by Japan of not knowing the rules of war, because she refused to acknowledge herself beaten.

The Chinese people are by nature peaceful and peace-loving, and desire nothing but to be left in peace to pursue their way of life. But they are a stubborn nation, not to be conquered by armed force. In the present struggle it is not perhaps too much to say that, more than any other of the allied countries, China has the moral and spiritual strength which goes with a consciousness of doing the only thing she can do, fight to the death in a struggle which she did nothing to provoke and which is wholly in self-defence.

Q. W. I. NOTES

Bonaventure County: The matter of salvage is becoming increasingly important with every passing month, and some of the Branches of the Q.W.I. are aware of the fact and are doing good work along this line. New Carlisle Branch had a paper bring the claims of the subject before its members at the August meeting. A cash contribution toward the sugar fund for jams and jellies to be sent overseas was made. The sum of \$8.00 was voted to the British Children's War Service Fund, and the benefits of a Democratic Way of Life were discussed in an address by Mrs. E. McWhirton.

Mississquoi County: Stanbridge East had an article entitled: "Backstage at Ottawa" read at the monthly meeting.

Rouville County: Abbotsford Branch had a demonstration on First Aid by Miss Marshall of St. John's Ambulance Brigade. A true and false programme was conducted by Miss A. Buzzell.

Papineau County: Lochaber Branch is preparing to be incorporated, by unanimous decision of the members. A history of the Branch since its organization was given by the secretary, Miss Bertha McDermid. This Branch, jointly with East Templeton, held their annual flower show, a wonderful exhibit of flowers resulting. War Savings Stamps were presented to winners of prizes. Miss E. Cresswell, County President, presided over the programme, which was given, in which Mr. Ritchie of Ottawa was the guest speaker.

Sherbrooke County: An address by Mrs. Kuhring, Convener of National and International Events, was a feature of the meeting of Ascot Branch. The use of the Price Ceiling Record books was explained by Mrs. Kuhring. The sum of \$5.00 was voted to the annual School Fair.

In the newly and tastefully decorated room which the Lennoxville Branch rents in the Town Hall for its meetings, and sublets to most of the woman's secular organizations in the town, the Branch held its September meeting. Arrangements were made for the share of the Branch in the Annual School Fair to be held at the High School. The making of leather jackets for sailors was discussed, and

plans made to add to the number already finished by the members as soon as possible. Literature concerning the rationing of tea and coffee was distributed.

Huntingdon Branch decided at its meeting to discontinue the serving of refreshments at the meetings for the duration. Subjects discussed were Quilt Making, Canadian Fibre Flax, the Sheltering Home for Girls and Women in Montreal by the Superintendent, Miss Jean Van Vliet, rationing of tea and sugar, the programme concluding with a zinnia contest.

Richmond County: Miss Alice Dresser was the speaker at quarterly meeting of the County. Her subject was on Home Education of the Child, and proved interesting and instructive.

Compton County: In a busy and interesting meeting of the Cookshire Branch, several matters of widespread interest were discussed. It was thought that Canadian women through their organizations might urge the increased production of many vegetables so that imports of these from other countries might be no longer necessary. By this means transportation problems could be lessened, an important item at the present time. Donations of necessary articles for the filling of "House wives" for the Red Cross were asked for, and \$5.00 voted for the purchase of articles for this purpose. A fine musical programme, arranged by Mrs. Frasier and the Misses Ball concluded an interesting and instructive afternoon.

Stanstead County: Inspector R. O. Bartlett gave an address on the larger administrative unit in Minton Branch. Mr. Bartlett gave a clear and comprehensive explanation of what would be involved in the setting up of Central School Boards in the counties, showing that as a result of such a system a plan of education might be arranged which would meet the needs of the youth of to-day to a greater extent than the one now in force.

The Branch at Sawyerville was asked by the High School staff to provide equipment for the play grounds. A favorable reply was given to this request.

OATMEAL

We have long been accustomed to associate oats as a human food with Scotland and Scottish people, and there is much good ground for giving the Scots the major credit for establishing oats in such a prominent place as it holds today amongst the food stuffs of the world.

Scotland's geographic position gives the country a rigorous climate, and a short "growing season". The Scots, therefore, sowed oats because, of all grains, oats is the fastest-growing and of staunch hardiness insofar as adverse weather is concerned. Early Scottish literature is replete with references to the "halesome parritch". While the people then did not understand the scientific reasons why oats are such a wonderful food, they did know — from experience — that oatmeal kept them hale, hearty and healthy.

Dr. Samuel Johnson probably unwittingly did the cause of oats a good turn when he made the 18th century equivalent of a modern wise crack about them, and permitted a good Scotsman to reply to it.

"Oats", said Dr. Johnson, "in England are food for horses. In Scotland they are food for men."

"And", replied the Scotsman, "whaur'll you find such horses . . . and such men?"

When in the last century, some Scotch farmers commenced to replace oats in the diets of their farm hands with other grains, there was considerable objection. Nothing could convince the Scottish ploughman that they could stand as much fatigue on any other food. They knew from the accumulated experience of generations that oats gave them the stamina to withstand rough weather and hard work.

Today no one advocates a diet restricted to any single food, but amongst foods upon which life could be sustained best, without additions, oats (in combination with milk) stand very high. Where outdoor work is being done in a rigorous climate such as Canada's or where energy is constantly being used up by other activities, there is no food that can quite take the place of oats. And, nowadays, the preparation of rolled oats for breakfast or any other meal is a comparatively simple matter for the housewife. Quick to prepare, no wonder rolled oats hold their own year in and year out, through bad times and good. Your present day rolled oats come to you hygienically clean in sealed sanitary packages and the manufacturer has saved the consumer time, trouble and fuel bills by making the rolled oats thinner and smaller — then partially cooking it so that it is quick-cooking — $2\frac{1}{2}$ minutes after the water boils it is thoroughly cooked. This same miller irradiates his rolled oats so that it brings you the famous Sunshine Vitamin D — the vitamin that will enable your digestive system to get even more nourishment and energy from the food values in the oat.

And here's what Sir John Boyd Orr, famous British expert, said recently about oatmeal.

"Among our home-produced foods whose health value is not appreciated because they are so cheap is oatmeal.

There is a vitamin called B1 which is believed to be of special value in keeping the digestive tract and nervous system healthy. Some food products are advertised and sold at a high price because they are rich in B₁. Well, there is more of this vitamin in oatmeal than in almost any other common food. In addition, oatmeal contains more vitamin A than white bread, three times as much lime salts, and six times as much fat.

Scientists tell us that without a daily supply of vitamin B1, perfect health is impossible. "Thiamin" nourishes the nerves and helps convert food into energy. It is absolutely necessary for normal growth, for good digestion and top energy. So Oatmeal, the Daddy of all cereals, is still the most modern healthful way to start the day."

—from P.E.I. Institute News.

Canadian Women's Institutes Celebrate 45th Birthday

During the present year the Women's Institutes of Canada are celebrating the forty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the first Branch. While the woman in whose brain the organization of rural women for human service, Mrs. Hoodless of Stoney Creek, Ontario, has passed away, yet of the original one hundred and one members who constituted that first club, twenty-six are still alive, and take an active interest in the work.

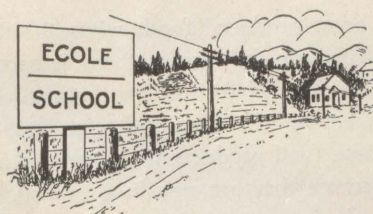
These pioneers of a rural woman's movement have been privileged to see the work extend itself into every country in the world, and to know that the governments of these countries have not only given recognition to the movement but have turned over to it some very difficult and important tasks.

Beginning with the building up of the home, the Women's Institutes have laid a foundation for higher standards of living in rural community life, and through these are making a valuable contribution to the establishment of a greater and more enduring national life.

M. E. McC.

A country can only continue long prosperous, and be truly independent, which is sustained by agricultural intelligence, agricultural industry, and agricultural wealth. Though its commerce may be swept from the ocean—and its manufactures perish, yet, if its soil is tilled, and well tilled, by an independent yeomanry, it can still be made to yield all the absolute necessities of life—it can sustain its population and its independence—and when its misfortunes abate, it can, like the trunkless roots of a recently cut-down tree, firmly braced in, and deriving nourishment from, the soil, send forth a new trunk, new branches, new foliage, and new fruit—it can rear again the edifice of its manufactures, and spread again the sails of its commerce.

Jesse Buel.



LIVING AND LEARNING



Farmers in the Peoples War

The 1942-43 season of Farm Radio Forum gets under way on Monday, November 2. This first broadcast dealing with the farmers' stake in victory and his place in the coming 'Century of the Common Man' strikes the keynote for the series.

The six topics to be presented before Christmas are on aspects of the vital problem of how farmers can make their largest contribution to victory. Farm Radio Forum is leading the way towards a united effort in agriculture by securing the active co-operation of farm people, governments, farm organizations and extension services.

U.S.D.A. SECRETARY SPEAKS—OCT. 26
Claude Wickard, United States Secretary of Agriculture and Glenn J. Talbot, president of the North Dakota Farmers Union will speak to the listeners of Canadian Farm Radio Forum on Monday, October 26th at 8.30 p.m. (EDT)

Farm Radio Forum plans to deal energetically this year with war-time agricultural production in Canada. Such problems as prices, farm labour shortage, machinery, supplies, feed problems, credit for expanding stock and equipment, government regulations, good nutrition for defense workers and armed forces, food prices to consumers, costs of production and many other immediate problems are on the list.

In doing this Farm Radio Forum will continue the development of a truly democratic peoples radio, in which men and women in agriculture, from all sections—the dirt farmers, government officials and farm organizations may meet as equals to deal frankly and openly with the country's farm problems.

The whole production programme needs care in planning and understanding co-operation as well as determined and sustained action.

Here are the topics of the first broadcasts. Get your group organized for November 2nd.

FOOD PRODUCTION IN WARTIME

- Nov. 2 Farmers in a Peoples War
- " 9 Canada's Wartime Farm Programme
- " 16 Manpower and Farm Labour
- " 23 Neighbours Must Work Together
- " 23 The Farmer Views our Wartime Programme

A Christmas Series of Regional Broadcasts
December 7 to January 4

January (4 Programmes):

Farmers in Community Action

February (4 Programmes):

Security of the Farm Family

March (4 Programmes):

Building for the Future

Community School News

LENNOXVILLE, the oldest School, is beginning its fifth session this year. This School is often the proving ground for new ideas. Last year "This Canada of Ours" was a small course developed by the Lennoxville executive. This year most of the Schools are using it. In fact, the broadcast has adopted this outline for its theme. A series of three lectures on Air Raid Precautions delivered by Sergeant Moreau of the Sherbrooke Police Force represents a new development that may be followed by other Schools next year.

AYER'S CLIFF has had its own Community School for four years. As new Schools were organized (There are now four in Stanstead County alone) the constituency served by this centre has been pared down. This year a small group, most of whom are also active in the local library is following the broadcast as a listening group.

BURY — Compton County now has four Schools. Three years ago the Bury School served the whole county. It was felt at first a School would not be needed in that centre this year. But the popular demand was so great that a committee was formed, the Service was asked for assistance in organizing and they say it's the best School yet.

RICHMOND — St. Francis College was demolished this year, and as the new school is not yet completed, the adults have had to meet in the Town Hall.

SAWYERVILLE — Wednesday night is school night at Sawyerville. Here we have the largest registration. Twenty-five percent of the students are under twenty.

LABOUR FORUM

Listen in on Wednesday nights also (8.30 EDT) and hear workers on the industrial front discuss their problems.

STANSTEAD — Internationalism continues to be the key note at the Border Communities. One of the largest classes is the Film Forum, using each week a film on some phase of conservation. They discuss the topic of the film. The film takes the place of a speaker. "You can send the film in the mail, and you can't do that with a speaker," they say.

ASBESTOS — This School runs like the proverbial clock. In addition to punctuality, the executive has shown commendable initiative in securing a slate of outstanding lecturers — who, incidentally, visit Richmond the same night.

SCOTSTOWN — A course on radio is a distinctive feature here. Weaving, public affairs, and nutrition are among other courses offered.

EAST ANGUS — This community has drawn on its own resources to organize a most commendable program. They are particularly appreciative of the generous loan by Father Labrecque of his sound projector.

NORTH HATLEY — Here a small but enthusiastic group using their Community Hall and the school sound projector are combining singing and recreation with a forum discussion of the broadcast topics.

MAGOG — The High School at Magog is admirably suited and equipped to carry on an adult program. Registration, which is increasing each week, reveals students not only from the town, but also from Cherry River, East Bolton and Ayer's Cliff and Georgeville roads.

COWANSVILLE — A cluster of Farm Forums and an interested group in the town have drawn together to operate an excellent School. The Farm Forums which have been active in planning for a co-operative creamery, were particularly glad of this School as a means of bringing a widely scattered group together. Photography is one of their most popular courses.

HOWICK and ORMSTOWN — A full report of these two Schools will be published next month.

* * *

TWELVE MILLION NEIGHBORS, a CBC feature broadcast directed to the Community Schools. **EVERY MONDAY** at 9 p.m. over CBM. The first part of the broadcast is devoted to a discussion by two men in the street on some problem of Canadian life. The script is written by Hugh MacLennan, the brilliant young author of the novel of the Halifax explosion, *Barometer Rising*. The broadcast coincides with the discussion outline, "This Canada of Ours". The second half of the broadcast consists of a Community School newscast prepared by R. Alex Sim.

* * *

MRS. LOUISE PARKIN has prepared a discussion outline on "This Canada of Ours", broken up into nine separate lessons. The outline has been commended by the instructors as a detailed and thoughtful analysis of Canadian problems.

FILMS FOR RURAL COMMUNITIES

The second season of the National Film Board circuits in rural Quebec has now begun. This project, started last January gained widespread support across Canada. It is expected that from the good beginning last spring the monthly audience will grow to half a million people a month this winter.

The programmes include films on Canada's part in the war, her co-operation with the other United Nations, and her efforts on the production front, as well as films that interpret Canadians in different parts of the country to each other.

People everywhere appreciated dependable information about the progress of the war and were stimulated to more active support of the war efforts in their communities by the films. In many places the film meetings were made important occasions for Red Cross rallies, Salvage drives, War Savings Campaigns, etc. and in many cases the films dealt directly with these subjects. The afternoon showings in the schools made a real contribution to education for citizenship.

The same general plan will be followed again. A fresh programme of films will be provided, free, to each community on the circuits every four weeks—on the same day of the week. Posters, advertising the meeting, will be sent in advance. Booklets will be provided giving outlines of the

films and material for talks and discussion.

It is not intended that the meetings should be just for the movies. In each community the local committee is expected to make the monthly gathering an occasion of special significance for the local war effort, as an adult education enterprise and as training in citizenship. Community singing, discussion and recreation will help to make these evenings mean much to public morale.

These gatherings need not be 'extra' meetings but can be worked in to the winter programme of community organizations. The times call for this kind of community co-operation.

The programme is provided by the National Film Board for the Department of Public Information, in co-operation with the Canadian Council on Education for Citizenship. In Quebec, the Rural Adult Education Service is acting as agent for the scheme, with the active co-operation of the Department of Education.

Two circuits are now in operation and a third will be set up early in November. Schools which own sound projectors have been willing to show films in neighbouring towns and have made possible the extension of this opportunity to nearly sixty districts.

Schools Can Help Win The War

Annual Convention of Teachers held Oct. 8-11

"We must seek to develop, on the basis of intelligent understanding, a courageous and loyal people whose morale cannot be broken and whose spirit will rise above all of the destruction and tragedy involved in an all-out war for the maintenance of our ideals". These words from one of the stirring addresses delivered to the 78th convention of Protestant Teachers of Quebec, by Dr. Geo. D. Strayer of Columbia University, would serve as a keynote to that stimulating meeting. Every session of this important annual gathering gave evidence of the teachers genuine concern to learn what they could do towards winning the war. 20% of their number have already enlisted in one or other branch of the services. Here and there a uniform suggested that a furlough was being used to attend the convention. Platform addresses and discussions described their task in terms of maintaining morale, of intensified vocational training for boys and girls now old enough to expect to see war service, of increased participation in community war efforts, and in the general term of 'building for democracy'. They all agreed with Dr. Strayer when he said.

"Our plea is not for the development of an educational programme for the sake of the profession but rather for an increase in the efficiency of the service which we represent, in order that it may make its maximum contribution to the common effort. We must provide more education and better education for children, youths and adults. We are all willing to use whatever professional skill or insight we possess in focussing the work of the school on the war effort. We will gladly co-operate with all other agencies which contribute to our common effort. We will carry whatever burden may be imposed upon us to the limit of our physical capacity."

Nearly 1900 teachers and visitors registered at the convention and followed the crowded programme with unusual fidelity. Besides Dr. Strayer from the United States came Carl Schrader, professor Physical Education at Ithaca, N.Y., Dr. Malcolm Ross of the National Film Board, and Mr. Frank G. Patten of the Ottawa Collegiate Institute. Other speakers and leaders in considerable numbers were drawn from McGill University, Montreal Schools, officials of the Department of Education and teachers from rural districts.

New Officers Elected

The opening session on Thursday morning, October 8th, heard the report of the work of the executive from Mrs. A. R. Bulman, the retiring president. Her emphasis was on the work of the General Policies committee in urging general professional improvement, increased salary scales and the necessity of improved conditions in rural schools. She commended also the effective work of the Youth Problems committee, the Junior Red Cross and the Health committee. She looked forward to the time when

the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers could speak with one voice for all of the 2500 teachers in Quebec.

Douglas E. Pope, principal of Bancroft School was elected president for the coming year, Mrs. M. A. Blair of Montreal is vice-president, and Dr. J. D. Astbury, principal of Baron Byng High School replaces C. H. Savage as representative on the Protestant Committee. A. G. Arthurs of Cowansville is Hon. Secretary and C. J. Fraser of Montreal is Hon. Treasurer.

Scholastic Merit Awards

Ten teachers were selected for special recognition by the presentation of the Order of Scholastic Merit. A. Kirk Cameron, chairman of the Protestant Committee, indicated the fine service which these teachers had performed and said, "No state and no province can ever discharge the debt it owes to these people of brilliant mind who have given their lives to education". E. S. Giles, M.A., Inspector-general of Protestant Education received the order in the third degree for distinguished merit. R. C. Amaron, B.A., Supervisor of French, Miss Nova Brownrigg, lecturer in French at Macdonald College and Miss Helen Guiton, principal of MacVicar School, received the award for great merit. The bronze medal of the order was presented to Wm. E. Jones, Miss E. C. Soles, Miss E. A. Schoff and Miss E. A. Wright of Montreal, Miss Hildred Vail of Brome and Miss E. W. Macklem of Three Rivers.

School Radio Demonstrated

An excellent demonstration of the use of radio in schools was given in the performance of the historical play "Elgin-the Figurehead". From an improvised studio on one side of the stage the play was broadcast to a curtained-off school room with the class in session on the other. Mr. Gladstone Murray of the CBC introduced the experiment in a brief speech in which he said that "Radio is an aid to teaching not a substitute". R. S. Lambert, Educational director of CBC announced the series of school broadcasts "Heroes of Canada" and asked for the criticism and comment of teachers and parents.

The play, directed by Gerald Rowan, and the ensuing discussion by the class, capably presided over by Mrs. Joyce Gifford of Westmount High School evoked enthusiastic approval from the large audience.

Throughout the days of the convention a bewildering wealth of exhibits and displays and a confusing variety of group sessions claimed the attention of the teachers.

EDUCATION WEEK, NOV. 8-14

is observed by schools across the country. The general theme this year is: 'Education's Significance in Democracy.'

THE MACDONALD COLLEGE STUDY OUTLINES

THE PURPOSE AND METHOD OF THE "CANADIAN FARM PROBLEMS" OUTLINES: *Price 5 cents.* A copy of this circular should be obtained by each Discussion or Study Group employing any of the following outlines:

ANIMAL PRODUCTION SERIES: *A study in 5 units—price 30 cents; with supplementary bulletins, 40 cents.* In this series are discussed the general nutritive properties and individual peculiarities of the feeds most commonly used in the feeding of dairy cattle, sheep and swine. Attention is drawn to the nutritional requirements of the different classes of stock and it is pointed out how adequate rations can be prepared to supply these needs.

CROP PRODUCTION SERIES: *A study in 12 units—price 70 cents; with supplementary bulletins, 80 cents.* This deals with matters related to the maintenance of crop productivity at a high level — tillage, rotation, fertilizers and manures, weed control, seed, hay crops, pasture, grain crops, corn, alfalfa and silage making.

POULTRY PRODUCTION SERIES: *A study in 12 units. Price 75 cents; with supplementary bulletins, 85 cents.* This is a general analysis of the place and need of the poultry flock on the general farm; methods of stock selection and general management; poultry products as a cash crop on the farm; special problems of marketing the products.

CO-OPERATION SERIES: *A study in 12 units. Price 75 cents; with supplementary bulletins, \$1.50.* This is a study on the purposes, principles and possibilities of co-operation; the essentials to co-operative success; the function and organization of credit unions, consumers' and producers' co-operatives; problems of management; the place of education in co-operation and a brief treatment of co-operative medicine.

HOME ECONOMICS SERIES: *A study in 6 units. Price 30 cents; with supplementary bulletins, 35 cents.* This series emphasizes the diet as a factor in good health including the place of milk, cereals, grain products, vegetables, the protein foods, etc. It discusses the problem of

planning adequate meals at moderate cost, analyzes the food budget and suggests suitable menus.

RURAL LIFE SERIES: *Education, Health, Recreation, in 6 units. Price 80 cents. (But residents of Quebec may obtain free by writing to Director of Protestant Education, Quebec, P.Q.)* Tells about the organization, management and how to improve our rural schools; how to improve the health services of people in rural areas; why rural people should develop better recreational facilities and how to do so.

ECONOMIC SERIES: *16 printed pamphlets, Price \$1.00 for the entire set. Published by the Canadian Association for Adult Education, 198 College Street, Toronto, Ontario.* These cover a number of specific problems of interest to the farmer. The nature of their content is indicated by the list of titles below: 1. Are there too many farmers? 2. Should Canada restrict the farming of sub-marginal land? 3. Will increased production benefit the farmer? 4. Should Canada encourage land settlement of immigrants? 5. Can we improve our taxation system? 6. How far will improved farm management methods help? 7. What does the farmer need in the way of credit? 8. Can the economic position of the farmer be improved through the medium of a government supported policy of research, experimentation and extension work? 9. What can we hope to accomplish through Fairs and Exhibitions? 10. Are government grading regulations and marketing services of value to the farmer? 11. What are the conditions necessary for the efficient marketing of farm products? 12. What can the farmer gain through organization? 13. To what extent can co-operative organizations solve the economic problems of the farmer? 14. Is any form of governmental control or regulation over the marketing of farm products necessary, desirable or practicable for Canada? 15. If some form of regulation is adopted, what should it be? 16. What shall we do about it?

To get one or all these outlines, simply write to the Macdonald College Journal, Macdonald College, Que., and enclose the necessary amount.

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EXPORT WILTSHIRES SHOULD BE OF TOP GRADE REMEMBER:-

- 1** The most desirable Wiltshires are made only from hogs of *bacon type and breeding*.
- 2** Breeding stock of suitable conformation is essential in improving carcass quality and grade.
- 3** Wise selection is based on knowledge of the stock and its performance at the trough and on the rail.
- 4** Sows and boars of satisfactory performance are difficult to replace and should be kept as long as they are useful.
- 5** Gilts for replacement or addition to the herd should be carefully selected from good parent stock.
- 6** Early selection of animals for breeding is advisable.
- 7** Early breeding should be practised if farrowing facilities permit.

Plan this Fall's breeding operation to improve quality as well as to increase quantity!

*For further information consult your Provincial Department of Agriculture,
Agricultural College, nearest Dominion Experimental Farm or Live Stock
Office of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.*

1675

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